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[SIXPENCE.]

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.



LEAGUED together for ages in an alliance of tyranny, Austria and Rome seem to have separated their policies, and they have parted to go in such different directions, that a few years of constitutional Government in the Papal States, and of obstruction to all improvement on

the part of Austria, will kindle a spirit in Italy too powerful for all the confederation of Absolutism formed by the Italian provinces, supported by Austria, to resist. In the middle ages, the "Pope and the Emperor" were perpetually at war, struggling for sovereignty in Italy; when their respective might had settled their respective rights, they

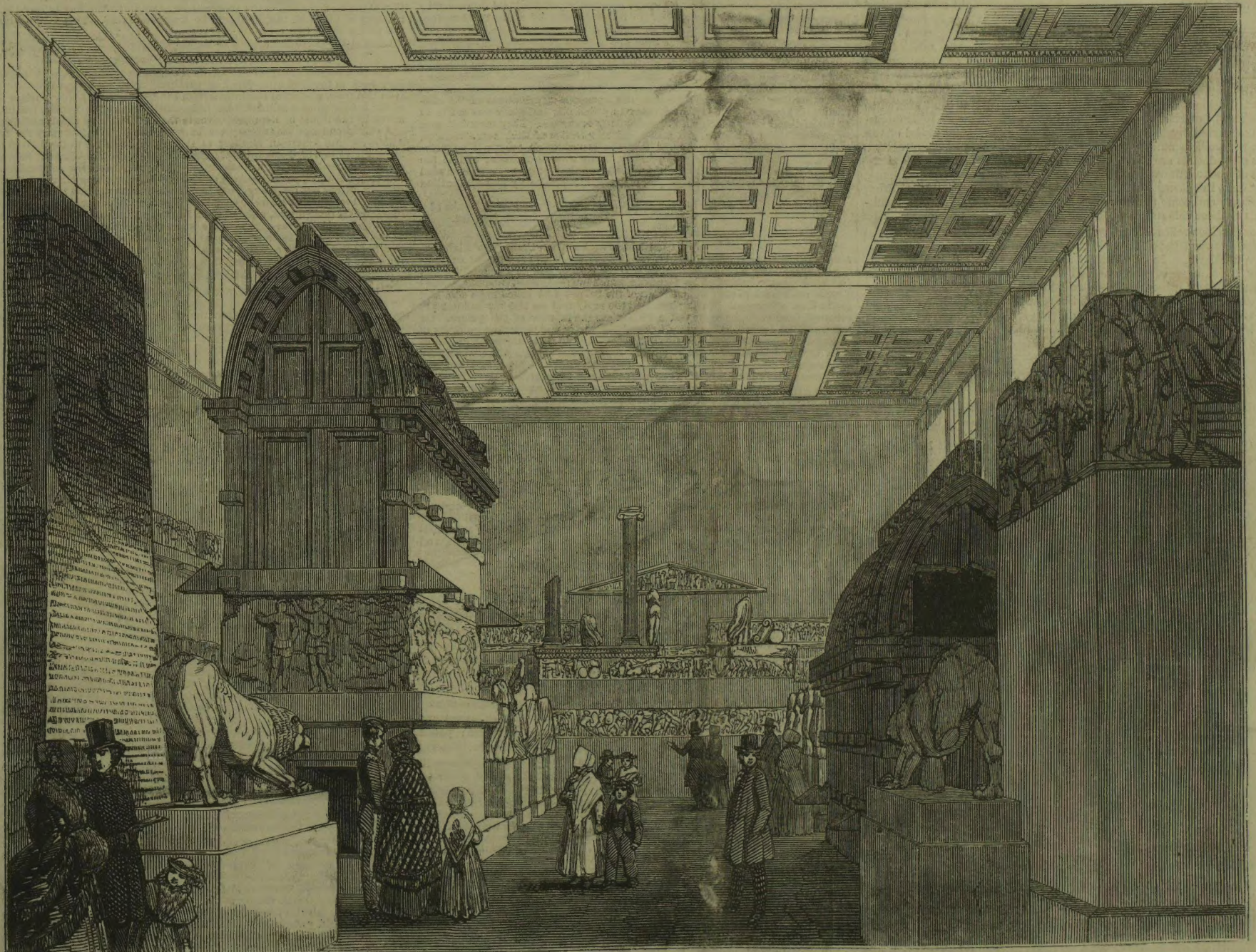
joined hands, and helped each other to abuse the

power they had gained, in security. Rome brought the force of opinion and influence as her contribution to the armoury of despotism; Austria lent the material element, armies and bayonets; between them the machinery that held the whole peninsula in thralldom was complete. The other States dared not depart from the policy Austria dictated to them, even had they been so inclined; and as civil liberty was practically proscribed at Rome, the German Emperor had nothing to dread; he was as absolute in Lombardy as at Vienna; the other Sovereigns were little more than his agents; there was a complete net-work of coercion over the whole land. The effect of this league between an ecclesiastical and temporal power, against political liberty, was most fatal to the material prosperity of Italy. Cities that once furnished the models of municipal institutions to Europe, degenerated to mere military colonies; States that were free for centuries, and had constitutions, charters, legislatures and statesmen, when western Europe had scarcely emerged from barbarism, sank into the provincial dependencies of a foreign power and another race. Under the benumbing influence of despotism, arts, learning, and science perished; the Italian Universities were no longer the centres and sources of the erudition of the world, and one of the most celebrated schools of philosophy has for ages been nothing but an academy of music and singing. The population of whole regions died away with the departure of manufactures and industry, till towns that could once assemble thousands of armed men at the sound of the tocsin presented, to use the expression of Algernon Sidney, "the quiet and peaceable estate of a wilderness." Granting all to be true that is written of the turbu-

lence of these Italian republics, of their frequent wars and feuds, still it was life and motion; amid them all there was energy, the materials for life and action. There was much vice and violence doubtless, but these have been left when all the co-existent powers for good were taken away. The abuses of liberty are better

Than the gloomy errors,
The weeds of nations in their last decay;

which are all that Italy has presented since the establishment of a torpid and jealous despotism. The States of the Church fared even worse under the system than the provinces which fell under the dominion of Austria. The Roman system threw all the civil powers of the State into the hands of the hierarchy; the Ministers were all cardinals; the lower offices all filled by priests. Piety there may have been in abundance, but of secular wisdom there was little or none. The principle of Conservatism carried to its utmost excess, let everything fall into decay and corruption. The Executive was negligent and venal, justice was sold, the revenues wasted; the nobles, deprived of all share in the business of the State, lost even the energy necessary to attend to their own, and their large possessions were left uncultivated—all things went to ruin. Even the public charities of Rome, more numerous and more splendidly endowed than those of any city in the world, were abused, the funds diverted from their proper purpose, and absorbed by the governors and officers. It would be difficult to name any one vice that can be exhibited by incapable and corrupt rulers, that was not fully developed under the old political



THE EGYPTIAN ROOM JUST OPENED AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

system of the Papal States. The decay and corruption had probably reached their worst stage under the late Pontiff, whose last days were disturbed by the apparition of railroads. A few years more of such political weakness would have ended in mere dissolution of civil bonds and social anarchy. Yet this system had the full concurrence of Austria, though in its own provinces the Government, however despotic, was administered with much more of worldly wisdom.

It is almost impossible for Englishmen to imagine the extent of the reforms the present Pope has introduced. Indeed the change is more than a mere reform; he has remodelled the whole State. The Constitution he has granted is one of the boldest steps ever taken, in the face of the hostility of Austria, by any Italian Prince for three centuries. We give it in another column. The most important element in it is the admission of laymen to the highest offices; only one Minister, the Secretary of State, is to be a Cardinal; the others may be clerics or laics indifferently, as their talents may fit them for their duties. In Rome this is a total revolution, scarcely to be appreciated in a country where the Clergy cannot hold even a seat in one branch of the Legislature; and, in the other House, have only the same rights as ordinary Barons; and where no great dignitary of the Church has been a Prime Minister since the days of Wolsey. It required a self-denial greater far than that of a Charles the Fifth, who merely laid down all his powers for his son to take them, in the ruler who strips himself of most of his direct authority, and continues to reign under self-imposed limitations to it. It would be absurd to suppose that the Pope entered on this policy without knowing the people to be fit to receive it, and carry it out. Political knowledge, and an aptitude for political action, must have grown up under all the repressions of the Austro-Papal system. At this moment, what a contrast there is between the State of Rome, where the citizens are at peace with each other, where the Government is popular in the extreme, and that of Milan, the centre of the Austrian power in Lombardy, where the streets are reddened by massacre, the people in rebellion, and, unable to escape from the military tyranny that keeps them in bondage, are conspiring to sap it by refraining from the use of all taxed articles that return a revenue to the Government! A great change is beginning in Italy; and, however reluctant, Austria will have to follow opinion,—or fall before it!

XANTHIAN ROOM, BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE Xanthian Room, which is just opened to the public, is one of the most interesting collection of antiquities in the British Museum; and though the sculptures are not of such exquisite beauty as those in the Elgin and Towneley collections, there is no want of elegance and character in them. The appearance of the Room on entering is more striking and impressive than any other in the Museum, arising from two lofty tombs, or sarcophagi, apparently perfect, being erected in it. We say apparently perfect, for, in reality, the whole of the masonry is not antique; but the modern portions being fitted with the utmost nicety to the old, the general aspect of the tombs is complete. In our view of the Room, these tombs are conspicuous on either hand; and the peculiar forms of their lids, resembling inverted boats, having a ridge or keel along their tops, and the singular construction of the sarcophagi themselves, merit great attention, as they are made in imitation of wooden erections, the stonework being so wrought as to appear like pieces of wood most accurately fitted together. Sir Charles Fellows, in his work on Lycia, says, these sepulchral erections are in perfect imitation of the wooden storehouses for grain still in use, and constructed by the inhabitants of Lycia.

From the lid of the lofty sarcophagus on the left of our view are lions' heads projecting boldly forwards; and on the lid itself, and along the ridge, as well as on the sides of the plinth, are historical subjects sculptured in good relief. This sarcophagus was constructed for the Persian Satrap Paiafa, as is shown by his name being sculptured in Lycian characters on the ridge above.

The lid of the smaller tomb is also elaborately wrought with historical subjects. On the extreme right of our Illustration is seen the portion of the tomb called the Harpy Tomb, from representations of harpies carrying off young girls, supposed to bear reference to the tale of the daughters of the Lycian King, Pandarus, being carried away by harpies when left orphans. This tomb is of great antiquity, as its early style of sculpture indicates.

The tall column in the centre, with a sculptured pediment affixed to the wall, and the friezes round part of the room, are from an Ionic monument discovered by Sir C. Fellows, and a very beautiful model of the temple restored, is among the objects in the Room. The mutilated figures on pedestals are also from the Ionic monument. There are many objects of great interest, and friezes on the walls, some of them being merely casts in plaster from sculptures which it was impossible to bring to England, and some of them are gay in red and blue, having backgrounds of those colours.

These precious relics of early art were all discovered by Sir Charles Fellows, between the years 1838 and 1843, in a district of Asia Minor, till then unknown. In 1840, Sir C. Fellows explored the long-lost cities of Lycia, some of which he had discovered in his former travels in 1838, and brought others to light; and, in 1841-43, Government lent its aid to the enthusiastic traveller, and the result is the important collection of marbles and casts which are now open to the public, in the Xanthian Room in the British Museum; and which we have the privilege of illustrating in our Journal.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ENTHRONISATION OF THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

On Thursday the enthronisation of Dr. Musgrave took place in the Cathedral, at York, in the presence of many thousand spectators.

Shortly after ten o'clock the President took the chair, having at his right the Registrar, whilst the Chapter took their seats to the right and left. The Chapter were inclosed within a temporary barrier, covered with crimson cloth, outside of which stood the Clergy.

The Registrar having exhibited and read the letters mandatory directed to the Chapter for the enthronisation of the most Rev. Archbishop, the Chapter, clergy, &c., went in procession to the west door of the Cathedral, and then, having received his Grace, returned to the Chapter House, where the President took the chair, and his Grace was conducted to a seat at the head of the Chapter, on the President's right hand. The Clergy, &c., took their places, and then his Grace, in a clear and audible voice, read the petition which the Church formula ordains for those solemn occasions.

The President accordingly decreed for the enthronisation as follows: "We, William Henry Dixon, Clerk, Master of Arts, President of this Chapter, by and with the consent of our brethren and canons now present, do decree the Most Reverend Father in God, Thomas, by Divine Providence, Lord Archbishop of York, to be inducted, installed, and enthroned."

This having concluded the preliminary proceedings by the Chapter, the procession was again formed, and having reached the altar, the Archbishop was seated in a chair placed without the rails, and he shortly afterwards proceeded to petition as before, and then took the customary oath, which was administered by the Registrar, and the President invested the Archbishop with the pastoral and archiepiscopal dignity in the prescribed terms.

The Archbishop and the President then proceeded to the episcopal throne, which they entered, the other members of the Chapter standing round. The Archbishop being seated, the President again declared him to be enthroned, in full possession of the powers and jurisdiction of the See; and, standing in the throne, and turning to the congregation, read a prayer, and the installation and enthronisation then concluded. The Archbishop remained sitting in the throne, and the canons having gone to their proper stalls, the "Te Deum" was sung by the choir. The Archbishop then pronounced the blessing, with which the services concluded.

The members of the Chapter subsequently proceeded to the Chapter House, and there a demise of the manor of Bishopthorpe to the Archbishop was read, and sealed with the common seal.

Dr. HAMPTON.—We are informed, on good authority, that the inferences drawn by the Bishop of Oxford, in his published letter to the Bishop of Hereford (elect), as to any alterations in a future edition of the "Bampton Lectures," or virtual withdrawal of the "Observations on Religious Dissent," are entirely groundless.

In reply to certain members of his Clergy, Dr. Whately, Archbishop of Dublin, has published a series of "Statements and Reflections" on "The Hampden Controversy," in which his Grace strongly advocates the course which has been taken by the friends and supporters of Dr. Hampden.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Apprehension of invasion has crossed the Channel. In the year 1846 it was proposed by the French Government that a sum of 16,000,000*fr.* should be applied to the fortifying of Havre. The *Débats* now states that the proposed system of fortification had been greatly changed and augmented, and that the new defensive works resolved on would cost 64,195,700*fr.*, or about £2,568,000 sterling.

On Tuesday the Chamber of Peers voted five paragraphs of the Address, after a very animated discussion.

The *Journal des Débats* announces that the King had received from Queen Victoria a most affectionate letter of condolence on the occasion of the death of Princess Adelaide. Her Majesty had likewise written a letter on the same occasion to her uncle, the King of the Belgians.

A numerous meeting of the Free Trade Association was held on Friday in the Salle Montaigne, under the Presidency of M. Anisson-Duperron, Peer of France. The President related all the events which had occurred relative to Free Trade both in France and abroad, and drew from them the conclusion that a general disposition exists to lower the tariffs. M. Joseph Garnier, M. Coquelin, and M. Bastiat then addressed the meeting.

Letters from Toulon, of the 5th inst., say that, while waiting for the decision of the Government, with that resignation which is the characteristic trait of the Mussulman, Abd-el-Kader lives tranquilly in the midst of his family, in the buildings of the lazaretto, and is seen by scarcely any one except the officers of the navy, whom the affairs of their service call to this establishment. However, at his request, and, doubtless, also for safety, very strict orders have been issued that no person shall, without leave, enter the Lazaretto, where a guard has been placed, composed of 30 grenadiers of the 3rd Regiment of Marines, commanded by an officer. The Emir, and persons of his suite, are now very comfortably settled, and are in want of nothing. They have never, most certainly, been so comfortably lodged.

SWITZERLAND.

The result of the arrival in Paris of the Austrian and Prussian Commissioners empowered to treat of the affairs of Switzerland has been the adoption of another note by those diplomatists and by M. Guizot. This document purports to be a reply to the answer of the Swiss Diet, dated the 7th of December, and addressed to the Powers which had presented the first *note identique* of the 30th of November; but, as Great Britain and Russia had not caused their copies of the original note to be presented at Berne, they are understood to have withdrawn from this further correspondence, and this last despatch emanates exclusively from Austria, Prussia, and France. The whole tone of this paper is moderate.

The note begins by reverting to the independent Sovereignty of the twenty-two Cantons, many of which were induced by the interference and recommendation of the great Powers only to give their assent to the Federal alliance. The neutrality of Switzerland and the augmentation of the Swiss territories were indications of the confidence then felt by the other Powers in the faithful maintenance of these fundamental conditions. These Powers, therefore, argue that their engagements towards Switzerland are inseparably dependent on the engagement of the Swiss to one another. They acknowledge, at the same time, that as the Sonderbund has been dissolved, the Diet was justified in waiving the former offer of mediation; but they assert the right of defending the principle of Cantonal Sovereignty, and to that principle alone, as the essential basis of the Confederation, the solicitude of these powers is directed. They, therefore, declare that, in their judgment, this Cantonal Independence cannot be said to exist as long as certain Cantons are in the military occupation of other Cantons, with all the circumstances resulting from such an occupation; and they end by stating that Switzerland will not be restored to her regular condition until all the Cantons have resumed the full and complete exercise of all their rights, upon which the fulfilment of the mutual engagements of the other Powers towards the Confederation is based.

Within the territory of Switzerland itself, things are going on badly, in consequence of the violence and injustice of the dominant party, who, having succeeded in their late crusade against the sovereignty of the Cantons, are now unable to enjoy their triumph with moderation.

In Fribourg especially, the conduct of the Provisional Federal Government is most blameworthy. The *quasi*-act of amnesty they have published is, in fact, a formal sentence of proscription and confiscation against no less than thirty-one of the principal citizens of the Canton, all untied, who are condemned jointly and severally to pay a fine of 1,200,000 Swiss francs, or £72,000 sterling, besides the loss of civil rights, and the banishment of fifteen of them for six years. The convent of Port Dien is suppressed, and all its property confiscated. An extraordinary contribution of 460,000 Swiss francs (£30,000) is imposed on the Bishop of the diocese and nine convents situated in the Canton, not belonging to the Jesuits; and all church property is placed under the control of the state.

The same conduct has been pursued in the Valais, and even the Monastery of St. Bernard, situated on the confines of that Canton and the Sardinian dominions, has not escaped the ravages and plunder of the Radical party, backed by Federal troops. Under these distressing circumstances the following protest was signed: "The undersigned, regular canons of the Hospice of St. Bernard, in chapter assembled, solemnly protest, in the face of Europe, against the occupation of their monastery by certain commissaries of the Government accompanied by 30 soldiers with fixed bayonets."

"They regard this invasion—
"1st. As a violation of an abode and an asylum open to all travellers.
"2d. As a serious insult to their religion and civil character.
"3d. As an unjust and illegal seizure of an establishment wholly devoted to the objects of beneficence for 850 years, constantly protected and supported by benefactors of all nations, by most of the Swiss Cantons, by ancient and modern Princes, who have all contributed to maintain the general hospitality of this house—of an establishment which Napoleon himself respected notwithstanding the laws of the Empire."

"They protest in like manner against the inventory which these commissaries have taken of the property, moveable and immovable of the Hospice; they regard this action as a check upon the exercise of that complete and free hospitality they have always exercised, and upon the contributions of the charitable. They regard the violent manner in which this inventory was taken as an act of persecution which nothing can justify or excuse. They regard it as a step towards the inhuman and anti-social suppression of their establishment, and they therefore formally demand that the troops which occupy it be withdrawn, and that the monastery be restored to its true destination, and to the exercise of the duties of religion and hospitality. This protest shall be handed over to the commander of the picket of occupation, to be by him transmitted to the proper authorities."

Signed by the Prior and 13 Monks of the Hospice of St. Bernard.

BELGIUM.

His Majesty returned on Monday night to Laeken from Paris. No slight excitement was occasioned in the afternoon in Brussels by the report that an individual had attempted to enter forcibly into the palace, and on being prevented, had fired on the porter. The facts are as follows:—A Pole, named Michael Krynkiewicz went to the chief entrance of the palace, and asked to be admitted to the King's presence. Having received the reply that his Majesty had not yet returned from Paris, he expressed a wish to see the interior of the palace. On being refused, he insisted on entering, and the porter was under the necessity of calling two soldiers on guard in front of the palace. Before they came up, however, Krynkiewicz drew out a pistol and fired at the porter, who immediately ran away, without, however, receiving any injury. The culprit was immediately arrested, and conducted to the police-office. On searching him the gendarmes found on his person a box containing percussion caps, a powder flask, a quantity of shot, an ivory whistle, and two pocket-books. It is supposed that he is insane, and that he has escaped from the Ghent, the well-known receptacle of madmen.

GERMAN STATES.

HANOVER.—A Royal decree has been issued, by his Majesty King Ernest, announcing that a new code of laws will be instituted in his dominions on and after the 1st of May, 1848. The new code will be applicable to all the districts which, in many instances under the existing regulations, are subject to special laws of their own.

Letters from Frankfort of the 6th instant state that the Envoys of Denmark and of the Hanse Towns had certified to the Germanic Diet the refusal of their Governments to concur in coercive measures against Switzerland, or to participate in the proceedings of a conference on Swiss affairs to be held at Neuchâtel, or elsewhere.

On the 7th the Germanic Diet resumed its sittings at Frankfort.

ITALY.

We noticed briefly in our Postscript of last week the important news of the Papal Dominions having just obtained from the enlightened Pontiff who at present sits in the chair of the Popes the greatest of all political advantages in the power of a sovereign to bestow, viz: a fully responsible and Constitutional Government. We now give somewhat more in detail the provisions of the *motu proprio* decree which his Holiness has issued on the subject, which relates to the organization of the Ministry, and which appears to have given universal satisfaction. The administration of the Holy See is, in future, to consist of nine departments, namely: foreign affairs, interior, public instruction, grace and justice, finance; commerce, fine-arts, manufactures, and agriculture; public works; war; and police. The chiefs of those departments are to compose the Council of Ministers. State affairs are not to be brought before that council until the Consulta (the deputies) shall have examined them and given its opinion. Ministers are to be responsible for the acts of their respective administrations, and the subaltern officers are to be likewise accountable for the execution of the orders they may have received. The important affairs of the State are not to be submitted to the approbation of the Sovereign until they shall have been discussed in the Council of Ministers. The latter are to appoint all public functionaries and officers, the consuls-general, the governors, and the councillors of the Government, the professors of the university and provincial colleges, the military commanders and officers, &c.; the Pope only reserves to himself the nomination of the cardinals, nuncios, &c. The Council of Ministers is to meet every week under the presidency of the Secretary of State. The latter is to be a cardinal, and his deputy a prelate; but the other Ministers may be indifferently clergymen or laymen. Twenty-four auditors are attached to the Council of Ministers—twelve clergymen and twelve laymen, &c.

On the 27th, St. John's day, the feast of the Pope, a grand demonstration took place at night in his honour. Upwards of 30,000 persons proceeded, by the light of torches, to the Quirinal to salute the Pontiff. Pius IX. appeared at the balcony and bestowed his benediction on the multitude, which afterwards quietly dispersed.

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The difficulties which Pius IX. has to contend with from some illiberal ecclesiastics and laymen, in developing his wise and temperate system of reform in the Papal Government, may be understood from the following:—Previous to the 1st inst., notices had been circulated that the Pope had declined to receive the felicitations of the people as usual on New Year's Day, on the plea of indisposition; and the plea not being believed to be true, general discontent prevailed. The leaders of the people went to the Prince Corsini, the senator, and expressed to him their suspicion that the Retrogrades were again busy at their dark designs, and implored him to go personally and communicate with the Holy Father. The Prince went accordingly to the Quirinal Palace, where he was at first refused admittance, all being sedulously obstructed. He found the Secretary of State giving orders to take measures to prevent a revolution of which he was secretly apprised, and which was expected immediately to break out. The Prince, however, insisted, and at length forced his way to the presence of the Pontiff, whose indignation had no bounds when he heard of the notices which had been circulated. He asked why his people had not felicitated him as usual? Because, replied the Prince, they were told that your Holiness was indisposed, and could not receive them. Upon this his Holiness answered that everything which had been said upon that subject was utterly false; that he was not, and had not been, indisposed, and had not issued any such orders as those which were reported. "And since," observed his Holiness, "my people are prevented from coming to me, I will go to them." Accordingly, on the 2nd, the Holy Father went through the city, surrounded by an enthusiastic people, stopping before the posts of the civic guard, saluting and blessing the populace, and showing himself to be more popular, and, if possible, more beloved, than ever.

The conduct of the Neapolitan Sovereign presents a sad contrast to that of the Roman Pontiff. In Naples the people and the King are in a permanent attitude of attack and defence; and such is the political intolerance and oppression to which the former have been and are subjected, that the nobility have felt themselves obliged to join in the popular movement for reform, and all ranks are now banded together to force by revolution or otherwise a change for the better in the Government of the country. Several young nobles are in prison, among whom is Santa Teodora, a member of the richest and most important family in the city. The nobles have organised themselves into bands of ten, and on any one or more being taken, the first interrogation is, "Have you shouted in the streets?" The reply is, "Yes." "Have you any accomplices?" "Yes," and he immediately denounces the rest of his band. This is reading the Government a very important lesson, since nearly every important family are long must be on the "list." The people publicly ask for three things:—1. Freedom of the press.—2. A personal freedom, such as is enjoyed by an Englishman. (This idea came from Sicily).—3. An independent municipality.

Our letters from Rome speak with confidence of a tacit agreement between the Governments of Rome, Tuscany, and Sardinia, to proceed coincidentally, though separately, in the course of political reform in which they have entered. This understanding has for its object, not the suspension of reform, but to obviate discontent in any state which should have been surpassed by the other in its liberal march.

A sanguinary massacre has taken place at Milan, the capital of the Lombardo-Austrian dominions in Italy, apparently with the acquiescence, if not under the orders of the superior authorities. The number of the inhabitants killed and wounded by the soldiery is variously stated from thirty to one hundred and fifty. Among the killed is the aged counsellor of the Cour Royale, M. Mangani, a man nearly seventy, and universally respected. He was murdered while peaceably and inoffensively entering his own house.

A letter, dated the 6th inst., furnishes the following details:—"The people of Milan, with a view to annoy the Government by diminishing the revenue, had resolved to discontinue the use of tobacco, the tax on which has hitherto yielded an enormous amount. Up to the first of the month, the pledge was rigidly observed without any symptom of disturbance. Not a person was seen with either a pipe or a cigar, and hardly did a few old men venture to take a pinch of snuff. On the 2nd, an Austrian captain and an American showed themselves on the Gorse smoking cigars. The captain received a blow on the cheek, and the American had his cigar knocked out of his mouth. At midnight money and thousands of cigars were sent to the barracks, with the following order of the day: "Soldiers, you have now cigars, which you must smoke to-morrow in the town. You have arms, make use of them." On the 3rd, the garrison in bands of from 80 to 200 men, went through the streets and public promenades smoking cigars and jeering the populace, who were for some time tranquil, but at length they began to hiss the soldiery. The latter, heated with wine, fell upon the people; the attack commenced at six in the evening, and lasted till midnight. A hundred and fifty wounded persons were taken to the hospital, and many others were attended at their homes. The number of killed is not known. Among them is M. Mangani, a counsellor of the Court of Appeal, a man 60 years of age, and highly esteemed. The Podesta, Count Casati, who was in the crowd, was arrested. The people breathing vengeance are arming with every available weapon. The lottery is about to share the fate of the tobacco duty. On the 5th it was agreed that every person who puts into the lottery shall be dismissed from his place, if he be a servant or workman, and if in an independent position, then he shall be treated with public contempt."

SPAIN.

The debate respecting M. Salamanca was suspended on the 8th inst., in consideration of the indisposition of the accused; but the Chamber finally decided, by a majority of 128 to 39, that he should be brought to trial. This was contrary to the wishes of the Court.

General Espartero had arrived at Madrid before the 7th.

THE UNITED STATES.

The packet ship *Liverpool* arrived on Tuesday in the Mersey, with dates from New York to the 23rd ult. The *Liverpool* brings £10,000 in specie.

In Congress, a series of resolutions from the Legislature of New York in favour of the formation of a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific, has been referred by the House of Representatives to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

A correspondence has taken place between the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs and the American Minister at that Court, relative to the repeal of the Navigation Laws of Great Britain. Mr. Bancroft applied to Viscount Palmerston early in November, to learn whether Ministers would consent to establish with the United States a perfect system of reciprocity, in making all vessels of either country, fitting out from any port in the world, free to trade to any port of the other nation, whether home or colonial. Viscount Palmerston, after the lapse of some weeks, replied that, although her Majesty's Ministers did not feel at liberty to advise her Majesty at once to make such a change in the commercial system as was asked by Mr. Bancroft, without the sanction of Parliament, yet as soon as that body would meet, a measure would be introduced which would embrace all the views put forth by Mr. Bancroft in his note.

MEXICO.

Santa Anna again seems likely to take a prominent position. He is stated to be at the head of a small body of Mexican troops, and ready to start from Tehuacan on the 22d for Queretaro, where the army has deserted the Government, and declared in his favour. Another revolution is consequently anticipated in the overthrow of the pacific President Anaya, Santa Anna breathing out revenge and bloodshed to the Americans as furiously as ever.

Reinforcements continued to arrive with General Scott's demand; he has from 25,000 to 30,000 men under him at present. Generals Worth, Pillow, and Duncan have been arrested, in consequence of remarks reflecting in an improper manner on the General-in-Chief of the Army, General Scott.

President Anaya delivered an inaugural address to the Mexican Deputies, on being sworn into office.

A SPANISH NEWSPAPER.—A newspaper in Spain is too often the speculation of a handful of needy and unprincipled individuals to promote their own political and personal views, in which speculation they embark equally without money or without character. There is nothing disreputable in a tradesman turning journalist, if he have the wherewithal to conduct his establishment; but for grandees or princes of the blood—like the father of the present King, Don Francisco di Paula—to embark in a newspaper speculation and be found wanting on the days of call was not creditable. The multitude of journals in Madrid—six morning and seven evening papers—for a population, in round numbers, of 210,000 inhabitants, of whom not 30,000 can read, and not 15,000 can afford to buy the luxury of a paper, is a monstrous waste of literary labour, of type, paper, pens and ink, and paragraph and leading-article material. It follows that able political writers are not encouraged, for they cannot be paid, and hence the indifferent writing of the journals. A great many contributions are sent in gratis by political men who desire to spread their political opinions or to serve their party. The writers by profession are badly paid, and they make up in turquidity what they want in thought. Men will not take the trouble of thinking on and well weighing a subject, when they are not adequately paid for their pains. Declamation is so easy, and the Spanish language so gracefully and sonorously lends itself to flowing and fine-sounding phrases, that column after column is spun out full of sound, but signifying nothing. If Spanish newspaper establishments were prepared to pay as proprietors and editors pay their writers in England and France, we do not say they would get such writing as can be procured in London and Paris, but we do say they might find sensible and instructed men, like Condé, the author of the "Historia de la Dominación de los Arabes en España;" like Llorente, the author of the celebrated "History of the Inquisition," written during his exile, and published in Paris in 1818; like Quintana, author of "Vidas de Españoles Cebres;" like de Lara, author of "España des de Fernando VII. hasta Mendizábal;" like Caballero; like old Burgos, the ex-minister, and translator of Horace; or like old Martinez de la Rosa, who, though somewhat too faded and flowery, ruined and broken down, is yet as the vase of Moore—

"You may break, you may ruin, the vase, if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."

But no; there is an indolence and a stagnation among proprietors and editors which are extraordinary. All the *feuilletons* are translated at second hand, from the French, and some of them indifferently translated. Occasionally, in many of the papers, there are humorous articles and pasquinades. The stenographer's art is tolerably well known at Madrid, and is brought to play an important part in the Spanish journals during the sitting of the Congress and Senate. The reporters of the Spanish press are a very hilarious, hirsute, filthy-looking race, smelling rancidly of garlic, tobacco, and bad *aguardiente*. You may see a dozen of them in the reporters' box, laughing, chattering, and playing at horse-play and practical tricks before and during the debates. A low-lived, boozey, debauched, jolly set of dogs are these Spanish stenographers, somewhat resembling the British penny-a-liners.—*British Quarterly*.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—On Tuesday the half-yearly meeting of this society was held at their offices, 3, Trafalgar-square, B. B. Cabell, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The reports of the previous monthly meetings having been read and confirmed, the Duke of Norfolk was elected as President of the society; Mr. B. Hawes, as treasurer; and Mr. Charlier, as secretary. From the report of the operations of the society for the past year, it appeared that the total number of accidents during the year 1847 were 130; each case comprising one or more individuals; and of these all were successfully treated, except nine, who were beyond recovery. There were 23 attempted suicides, 10 of which were referred to the general court. During the past year the society had presented 21 silver medals—thanks to four persons on vellum—thanks to six upon paper, and 111 pecuniary rewards. The income derived from subscriptions, donations, sermons, &c., was £2573 16s.; from legacies, £101 15s. 5d.; making £2675 11s. 5d. The expenses were, for the general purposes of the society, £2280 2s. 5d. Overdrawn account at banker's, £17 1s. 3d. Receiving-houses and marquees in the parks, £351 7s. 7d. Balance, £27 0s. 2d. Making a total of £2675 11s. 5d.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday afternoon a meeting of the Governors and Committee of the above hospital was held at the institution in West Strand, for the transaction of general business. Dr. Bowers, the Dean of Manchester, in the chair. The report for the year just ended stated that 12,092 indigent sick had, during the past year, been admitted on the books for relief, at a cost of £2292 4s. 11d., of which number 1155 were in, and 10,937 were out-patients, making a total of 233,758 individuals who have partaken of the advantages of the institution, from its commencement in 1818. The funds are at present in a very low state, and inadequate to the demands made upon the charity.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.—This Society held its monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, Mr. Commissioner Fane in the chair. A paper by Wm. Sharpe, Esq., a member, "On the subject of Courts for the Recovery of Small Debts," was laid before the society, and discussed. The writer contended that the popularity of the measure was already so much on the wane, that, unless radical improvements were made in it, its Courts would soon cease to be resorted to. He urged, however, that the general tendency being to resort, where at all possible, to the higher and more competent Courts of the country, for which Courts a greater respect is entertained, it was the duty of the Legislature, while it afforded all reasonable opportunities of resorting to local judges, to endeavour to bring the superior tribunals within the reach of all, rather than by prohibitory enactments to compel a more general resort to inferior, and therefore unsatisfactory tribunals. Mr. Cheere, in controverting the statement that the County Court system was becoming unpopular, mentioned the fact that the number of cases brought before the Clerkenwell County Court, with which he was connected, had been, in nine months, no fewer than 11,949; while those brought before the Westminster Court in the same period had numbered nearly 13,000. The total number of orders issued in his Court had been 7463; the fees paid to the officers of the Court on which had averaged not more than 7s. 6d. per case, the average amount recovered having been £3 1s. As a proof that these Courts were not less resorted to than heretofore, he stated that he had that day entered no fewer than 65 suits, the average number having been 48.—Mr. Stewart proposed a resolution to the effect that the meeting, while approving of the general principle of the County Courts Act, considered that there were amendments which might most beneficially be introduced into it, and, at the same time, that much might be done in the way of facilitating access to the superior Courts.—The resolution, after a short discussion, was adopted, and the meeting separated.

COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.—The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Sewers under the late Act met on Thursday morning in Committee-room No. 8, in the Cloisters, Lord Morpeth in the chair. Applications were received from Mr. Abraham, on behalf of the proprietors of Victoria-street, and from Mr. Graig, on behalf of the Metropolitan Sewerage Manure Company, both of which applications were referred to Mr. Austen, to report thereon in a fortnight. Lord Morpeth announced to the Committee that the Government had determined to defray the expense of an Ordnance Survey of London, to be executed on a scale of five feet to a mile, and the total cost was estimated at £36,829. This map will be on a considerably larger scale than any of the Ordnance maps hitherto executed. The noble Lord stated that a vote would be taken in Committee of Supply to defray this expense. The Committee adjourned to the 27th inst.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—The first meeting of the session was held on Tuesday evening, Sir John Rennie, President, in the chair, when a paper was read, descriptive of Mr. Frederick Ransome's process for making artificial stone. The *modus operandi* appeared to be very simple—broken pieces of silica (common flint) being subjected for a time to the action of caustic alkali, boiling under pressure in a close vessel, formed a transparent silicated solution, which was evaporated to a specific gravity of 1600 (distilled water being 1000), and was then intimately mixed with given proportions of well washed sand, broken granite, and other materials of different degrees of hardness. The paste thus constituted, after being pressed into moulds, from which most delicate impressions were received, was subjected to a red heat in a stove or kiln, by which operation the free or uncombined silica of the raw materials united with the excess of alkali existing in the solution, thus forming a semi-vitreous compound, and rendering the artificial stone perfectly insoluble. This production must evidently be adaptable to a comprehensive range of objects for decorative art and architectural purposes—busts, vases, floorings, tiles, steps, balustrades, mouldings, capitals, shafts, bases of columns, &c. Even grinding-stones and whetstones for scythes have been made of it; and, in fact, from the beauty and variety of the specimens exhibited, there would appear to be a vast field opened for such a production. It was stated to be already extensively manufactured at Ipswich; and it was allowed to admit of extensive application where elaborately carved stone would be too expensive. It was announced that the annual general meeting for the election of President, Council, and officers of the Institution would be held on Tuesday, Jan. 18.

STATIONERS' HALL.—On Tuesday the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of this ancient and influential company, gave a dinner to a numerous party at their hall, at which were present the Lord Mayor, several Aldermen, some gentlemen eminent at the bar, and others distinguished in the walks of literature, science, and the fine arts. Sir Wm. Magnay, Bart., the present Master, was in the chair.

VICARAGE OF CAMBERWELL.—The advowson of the vicarage of Camberwell, and the right of presentation, subject to the life of the present incumbent, who is forty-four years of age, were offered for sale by auction yesterday at Garraway's. The particulars stated the gross income of the vicarage to be £2244 15s. 11d., from the tithes rent charge, ground rents, surplice fees, and Easter offerings, from which the outgoings were £140 11s. There was a full attendance, and a good deal of discussion took place upon the terms of the sale and other points. The first offer was £10,000, the highest £12,600. The reserve was £12,700, and that amount not being bid, the sale was not effected.

LITHOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.—The Society of Arts is now exhibiting, at their rooms in the Adelphi, a large and interesting collection of specimens in every branch of lithography, for the purpose of illustrating the progress of lithographic art in England. The walls and tables of the rooms are covered with the most highly-finished and expensive works which modern skill has been able to produce; and, as the series not only illustrates the advance of late years made in the effects and finish of stone-engraving, but exhibits at the same time the gradual development of a chromatic drawing until it reaches the gorgeous perfection seen in Owen Jones's "Alhambra," and other illuminated works, it is equally attractive to the professional artist and to the amateur. Indeed, every kind of lithography—from the simple drawing on stone with crayon, to the complicated process of printing from several stones in gold and colour—is abundantly illustrated by the richest and most highly-finished specimens the first houses in London have been able to supply. It is expected that, by giving encouragement to this favourite branch of art it will be still further improved, and that it will eventually be made available for many purposes of illustration where steel or copper are now used. Tickets of admission may be obtained at the shops of the principal print-sellers in London.

AMENDMENT OF THE BUILDINGS ACT.—The private Committee appointed by Lord Morpeth to consider the defects of the present Act, and to suggest remedies, are now completing their Report, and, if rumour speak truly, will advise (what we have always urged must be done) the preparation of an entirely new Act, rather than any patching of the old one. Whether or not the Government will act upon this advice, of course remains to be seen.—*Builder.*

ALTERATION IN THE RIVER STEAM-BOATS.—For some time the iron steam-packets between London Bridge and Chelsea have been running at a penny fare for the whole distance, whilst the Citizen Company have been charging their usual fare, twopenny. An amalgamation has now taken place between them, and on Monday morning they commenced running at twopenny to Lambeth and thence to Chelsea, their boats calling alternately at the various piers.

"CLEAN HANDS."—A correspondent of the *Mechanics' Magazine*, referring to the habits of the workmen in the employment of Messrs. S. Mordan and Co., of the City-road, states that the refreshing and healthy custom of washing by the workmen, enables their employers to realise about £400 annually by the sale of the deposit of gold and silver remaining in the water-tanks after the men have performed their daily ablutions.

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE.—On Tuesday morning, about a quarter before nine o'clock, smoke was observed pouring forth from one of the vaults used for burying the dead at St. Saviour's Church, London-bridge. Engines were soon upon the spot. The moment the door of the vault was opened, the effluvia that arose nearly knocked the firemen down. After considerable trouble the flames were extinguished, when a scene presented itself of a most horrible nature. A number of coffins were found to be so extensively burned that the dead bodies had fallen out and were exposed to view; some had their heads burned off, whilst others were so charred that it would be impossible to identify them. Respecting the origin of the disaster nothing is precisely known; but, from the fact of a body having been interred the previous afternoon, it is believed that a spark from a lighted candle during the funeral might have fallen amongst the coffins, and hence the calamity.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—According to the Registrar-General's report, the deaths registered in the metropolitan districts in the week ending last Saturday were 1364. The weekly average for the winter quarter, corrected for increase of population, is 1107; whence it appears that last week's mortality is in excess of the average by 257. The abstract of causes of death shows that this excess is principally due to epidemics, of which influenza, typhus, scarlet fever, and measles are the most prevalent. To influenza, though this disease is steadily on the decline, there are yet 102 deaths ascribed. The unusual prevalence of fever in the metropolis is shown by the fact that during the last thirteen weeks, it has been fatal to 1208 persons, whereas in the early part of last year,

and generally in former years, only about one-third of this number died during the same length of time. The following table of deaths from purpura, or its kindred scurvy, exhibits a remarkable increase throughout the whole of 1847 of this comparatively rare complaint, incidental to persons of a debilitated habit:—

Years.	Quarters of Thirteen Weeks each, ending in				Total in the Year.
	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	
1842	3	5	4	4	16
1843	2	1	6	4	13
1844	5	3	7	6	21
1845	2	4	11	8	25
1846	5	9	9	5	28
1847	16	25	20	17	78

EXECUTION OF SALE.—The unfortunate man Sale, who was condemned at the December sittings of the Central Criminal Court, for the murder of Mr. Bell-chambers, suffered the extreme punishment of the law for his crime at eight o'clock on Monday morning last in front of Newgate. He is said to have made a confession of his guilt.

HARRIET PARKER, who is charged with the wilful murder of Robert Henry Blake and Armenia Blake, the two children of Robert H. Blake, in the neighbourhood of Golden-lane, has been committed to Newgate to take her trial.

COUNTRY NEWS.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. WILLIAMS, LATE M.P. FOR COVENTRY.—A handsome silver épergne candelabra and salver, weighing 240 ounces, and of elegant construction and workmanship, was presented to Mr. Williams, on Monday, at St. Mary's Hall, Coventry, by his political supporters, in testimony of their respect for the hon. gentleman's character.

SCIENCE IMPEDED BY THE EXCISE.—We understand that the distinguished discoverer of the effects of chloroform, to obviate the difficulty experienced by his brethren of the faculty in London in procuring the article in a state of purity, lately essayed to forward a small quantity from the laboratory of Messrs. Duncan and Flockhart, of this town, when, lo! it was seized by the Excise upon the border. Chloroform, of course, does not contain one particle of spirit, but it is quite possible that spirit is employed in its preparation, although it is just as possible, we believe, to prepare it without. This little incident is like to show us that we have hardly yet got beyond the verge of the times when Galileo's astronomy was forced to bow to the dogmas of the Inquisition. It is quite wonderful what the vigilance of excisemen will prompt them sometimes to seize. We have heard of a late instance on the border of the seizure of coffee, and all because a few drops of spirits had been used as a preservative. This, however, might be the means of saving the conscientious scruples of a pledged teetotaler.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.—Friday last, notices were posted in all the mills of Blackburn, apprising the hands that their wages would be reduced (generally 10 per cent.) at the expiration of a month after date. In a few instances the reduction will be 10 per cent. on the spinners' and weavers' wages, and 7½ per cent. on the wages of the card-room hands; but, in the majority of instances, it will be uniform. Sir W. Feilden and Sons' mill started on Monday last, after a cessation of about three months.

THE SUBTLETY UNION.—On Tuesday night the demolition of the windows of this ill-fated union-house, by the refractory paupers, commenced once more. The bricks from one of the chimneys, pulled down for the occasion, furnished materials, and were soon hurled through the glass, carrying, at each concussion, portions of the frame along with them. The assistance of the parish constables was procured, and order speedily restored. One or two of the ringleaders were placed in the refractory ward, which was soon broken down, and they were ultimately taken before the Mayor, and committed to prison, in default of sureties, to keep the peace towards Mr. Daly, the schoolmaster, and an inmate of the "house," named Fuller, who had given the necessary information for their apprehension, and whose safety was endangered by the threats of violence used towards them. On the person of one of the prisoners, named Bryant, a formidable weapon, in the shape of a crow-bar (which had formed the leg of an iron bedstead), was found concealed. Informations have also been exhibited against two or three others.

ALLEGED MEDICAL NEGLECT.—The inquiry touching the death of Elizabeth Hopkins, *alias* Howard, whose death was alleged to have been occasioned by the neglect of Dr. Berncastle, one of the medical officers of the Croydon Union, was resumed on Tuesday, at the Gun, Croydon. After a long inquiry, the Jury returned the following verdict:—"That Elizabeth Hopkins, *alias* Howard, died from exhaustion, resulting upon protracted labour; and that Dr. Berncastle has shown the greatest inhumanity towards the deceased, in leaving her when in labour; and that we, the Jury, consider him a very unfit person to act as a medical officer."

DARING BURGLARY AND ROBBERY AT VISCOUNT FOLKSTONE'S.—Between nine and half-past ten on Sunday night, while the servants of Viscount Folkestone, of Longford Castle (a few miles from Salisbury), had gone to the hall, for supper, &c., some daring thieves broke open the rooms occupied by the coachman and stable servants, over the coach-house, and stole a small mahogany box, containing £42 in gold, thirty private letters, and other valuables; also a black dress coat and other articles of dress, the property of the coachman. There were also taken five sovereigns, a great coat, &c., belonging to the groom; and a silver watch belonging to one of the stablemen. The thieves have not been discovered.

ALFRED BUCHANAN, the gentleman shoplifter, who was found guilty at the Bath Sessions, for stealing a purse and scent bottle, of the value of 6s. 6d., and the property of Frederick James Hamper, was brought up on Monday for judgment. The Recorder (Mr. Jardine) sentenced him to three months imprisonment, with hard labour.

PATRICK REID, who was recently found guilty of the triple murder at Mirfield, was executed on Saturday last, at York, in presence of a vast congregation. He made a full confession of his frightful crime.

A CABINET Council was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Foreign-office. The Ministers present were—Lord John Russell, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Auckland, Lord Campbell, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, and the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay. The Council sat three hours.

A SKETCH.—The following vigorous and graphic sketch of Lord Brougham is given by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Derry, in one of a series of letters addressed by him to Lord Stanley on the subject of his Lordship's speech in the House of Lords, the 23rd of November last, on the alleged denunciations from the altar by the priesthood in Ireland:—"Never did a Stanley occupy a more discreditable position than you did on that memorable occasion. Your bottle-holders in the calumnious onslaught you are said to have made upon us, were anything but reputable seconds for one of your noble House to be sustained by: the one a mushroom Lord, with a name as dissonant as his heart is discordant with every upright feeling and every generous sentiment—the renegade of party and of principle—the capricious weathercock veering with every wind, uncertain in everything but his instability—the regular "fata morgana" of deception and delusion—this moment grave and serious, the next fantastic and grotesque—now the ridiculous harlequin, then the murky philosopher—a perfect Proteus in the suddenness of his transformations—one while a seditious Gracchus, the outrageous abettor of licentiousness—again, a wicked Caligula, sighing for an occasion to strike down with one blow every rational liberty. He has, it is true, momentary corruscations which those at a distance are wont to mistake for the brilliant reflections of the gems of honesty and truth, but which those who know him well, and happen to be near his person, have always understood to be nothing more than the transient glare of a brimstone heart on fire, or the pestilent light of incurable corruption. Dressed out in the cast-off, threadbare vestment of the execrable old man of Ferney, without his genius, he apes his implety. * * * * * The patriot Swift would seem to have had his image before his mind when describing his infamous prototype, Lord Wharton—"His behaviour is in all the forms of a man of 25. Whether he walks, or whistles, or swears, or takes brandy, or calls names, he acquits himself in each beyond a Templar of three years' standing. Although the graver heads think him too profligate and abandoned, they dare not be ashamed of him, for he is very useful in Parliament, being a ready speaker, and content to employ his gift upon such occasions where those who conceive they have any remains of reputation or modesty are ashamed to appear. Indifferent to the applause of the good, he is insensible to the reproach of any. He is without the sense of shame or glory, as some are without the sense of smelling; and, therefore, a good name to him is no more than a precious ointment would be to these."

CHRISTMAS FARE BY RAILWAY.—From the 18th to the 24th of December last, a period of six days only, there arrived from the agricultural districts of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Herts, and Cambridgeshire, *via* the Eastern Counties Railway, 7447 sacks of flour, 11,546 sacks of malt, 3198 sacks of wheat, 3414 sacks of barley, 1374 sacks of oats, and 1052 sacks of seeds; 353 tons of dead meat, 193 tons of fish, 94 tons of poultry and game, 133 tons of beer, 5594 sheep, 545 oxen, 181 pigs, 10,600 quarts of milk, 2400 loaves of bread, and 480 tons of coal. During the same period 17,209 parcels by passenger-trains also came to hand, of which 6000 were turkeys for Christmas cheer.

DISINFECTING FLUIDS.—The question of disinfecting the wards of fever hospitals by different metallic compounds, which have of late been puffed into a most undeserved notoriety by Parliamentary and other documents, has received a fearful solution in the death from fever of one of the most active experimentalists, Colonel Calvert. This gentleman, who, unfortunately for himself, supposed that the poison of fever was as easily decomposed by a solution of nitrate of lead as sulphuretted hydrogen, and who had been officially sent to Canada, in company with M. Ledoyen, to test the efficacy of this liquid in destroying infection, has fallen a victim to his excess of zeal. M. Ledoyen has suffered himself from an attack of typhus, and is now on his way home to England. No report of the results of this mission is required; the fact that both commissioners were attacked with fever, and that one died from the effects of a febrile poison, which a rag dipped into a solution of nitrate of lead was utterly unable to destroy, is a sufficient proof of the utility of all such schemes.

RELATIVE MORTALITY FROM CHOLERA IN PARIS AND LONDON.—The mortality from cholera in Paris during the epidemic of 1831-32 was 27,000, in a population of less than a million; while in London the number was not greater than 6000 in a population of nearly two millions of persons. The causes of this great disparity are most probably to be found in the freer circulation of air, the more spacious streets, better supply of water, greater cleanliness, and more perfect drainage, in London than in Paris. It would be difficult to find a stronger or more encouraging argument for the general adoption of every sanitary preventive measure, than this important fact.

IRELAND.

SPECIAL COMMISSION IN LIMERICK.

CAPITAL CONVICTION.—*Andrew Dea*, aged about 17, was on Friday found guilty of the wilful murder of Edmund Murphy, at Carrick-Roehe, on the 9th June, 1847.—Sentence to be executed on the 7th of February next.

Denis Ryan was charged with having, with others unknown, appeared in arms, and forcibly entered the house of a person named Noonan, in the month of November last, with intent to rob the said Noonan of his moneys. There were several counts in the indictment, varying the charge in form, to all of which the prisoner pleaded guilty. Sentence—Transportation for life.

DEMANDING ARMS.—*Patrick Farrell and John Farrell* were indicted for breaking into the dwelling-house of Patrick Barkman, at Toogh, on the 13th of November last, and for having then and there, with others, assaulted the said Barkman and demanded his arms. Several witnesses having been examined, the Jury retired (for the first time since the opening of the commission), and, after a deliberation of nearly two hours, intimated that there was some doubt entertained as to the identity of one of the prisoners, though they were perfectly clear as to the guilt of the other. They were sent to reconsider their verdict. The Jury were eleven to one for conviction of the two Farrells. Medical testimony was given to the Court of the illness of one of the Jurors. The Attorney-General consented to receive the verdict against one (no entry being made on the issue paper regarding the other.) The sick Juror was not the recusant one.

On Monday, the Lord Chief Justice passed sentence on the various persons convicted of attacking dwelling-houses, &c. The convictions were upwards of 25 in number; and the nature of the punishments awarded was transportation, and imprisonment for different periods of time. The convicts condemned to transportation were immediately removed from court, placed in irons, and taken away on cars *en route* for Dublin, escorted by a large force of the Queen's Bays, and of the 92d Highlanders. There were upwards of 20 convicts in the batch.

THIRD CAPITAL CONVICTION.—Thomas Renahan, a well-looking young man, about 20 years of age, was found guilty of the wilful murder of John M'Eniry on the 3d of October, 1847. Sentenced to be executed on the 11th of February next. The Court on Tuesday adjourned to Wednesday, the 19th inst.

It has been decided that a Commission is to be held for the South Riding of Tipperary. It will be opened at Clonmel on Monday, the 24th inst.; whether it will be extended to the North Riding is yet doubtful.

An extraordinary *Gazette* was issued on Tuesday morning, containing proclamations calling upon all persons (with the usual reservations) residing within the lately proclaimed districts in the counties of Cavan and Galway, to deposit their arms within an allotted time at certain depôts, under the penalty of two years' imprisonment with hard labour, as prescribed by the provisions of the Prevention of Crime Act.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—Rent for the week, £70.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Special Commission, reports are still rife of the commission of violent outrages in different parts of the country.

THE LATE "AFFAIR OF HONOUR" AT CORK.—A case of criminal prosecution, for an assault committed by Mr. Robert Hardy, of Cork, upon Captain S. G. Bunbury, of the 67th Regiment, lately stationed there, was tried on Friday, before the Recorder of that city. The proceeding arose out of circumstances connected with the interruption of an engagement subsisting between the prosecutor and a young lady, the sister of the accused. Captain Bunbury was examined, and stated that, upon his representing the consequences, to the happiness of both, that would ensue from a marriage under the circumstances, in which the threatened displeasure of his father, with his own want of fortune, would place them, the lady herself, at an interview, released him from all previous engagements. If she had not, he declared that he was determined to fulfil his promise of marriage at any risk. As to the reason for Captain Bunbury's not retaliating upon his assailant, his Counsel observed, it was evident from the physical strength of each of the parties, that, had not Captain Bunbury been actuated by a spirit of forbearance, he might have raised Mr. Hardy and dropped him over the side of the vessel on board of which the assault was committed. The Jury found a verdict of "Guilty." The sentence was postponed to allow affidavits to be put in in mitigation of the offence. Meanwhile, the traverser, who was stated to have not yet attained his majority, entered into a recognizance to come up for judgment.

THE O'CONNELLS INVITED TO FRANCE.—The following invitation of the family of Mr. O'Connell to France was read, on Monday, at the Repeal Association. Mr. John O'Connell, in the name of the family, accepted it:—"Committee of the Defence of Religious Liberty, Paris, Jan. 5, 1848.—Sir, I am charged by the Committee over which I preside to submit to you, in the name of the friends of Catholic liberty, the following proposition:—On Thursday, the 10th of February, the funeral oration of your immortal father will be delivered in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in the presence of his Grace the Archbishop, by the first orator of France, and perhaps of the Church, the Rev. Father Lacordaire. The Archbishop of Paris will have expressed to you his desire to see at this memorable solemnity you, Sir, and the members of your family. This desire, permit me to assure you, is shared in by all the Catholics of our capital, and, above all, by our noble and pious youth, whose solicitations have obtained from the chief pastor of this diocese the celebration of the memory of the great O'Connell, by honours which, until now, have not been rendered at Notre Dame save to Kings and the inheritors of thrones. But the accomplishment of this desire, on which they count, will not suffice them—they desire, and the members of this committee desire at least as much as they, to have you for a brief space in a reunion less solemn and more intimate. We therefore wish to ask the honour of your presence, with all the members of your family who can accompany you, at a banquet to be offered to you by the committee, in the name of the French Catholics, on Sunday, the 13th, or Monday, the 14th of February, or any other day it may be more convenient to you to name. In consenting to grant us this favour, you will contribute, Sir, to draw closer those ties already so ancient between Ireland and France—ties which to us are so dear, and in which we proudly rejoice, since the example of your incomparable father has taught us how to combat for God and for freedom. Entreat a favourable answer, and that you will accept the assurance of the very high consideration with which I have the honour to be, your very humble and obedient servant, THE COUNT DE MONTALEMBERT, Peer of France.—To John O'Connell, M.P."

FUNERAL OF MADAME ADELAIDE.

THE funeral obsequies of the late Madame Adelaide took place at Dreux, near Paris, on Wednesday (last week). We subjoin the details:—

The precise hour at which the funeral *cortège* of the illustrious deceased Madame Adelaide would reach Dreux was not exactly known, but as early as half-past ten o'clock every preparation was made for its reception. By that time detachments of the National Guards, and of a regiment of infantry, together with a squadron of cuirassiers, the last headed by their band, took up their station at the extreme limit of the town, by which the procession was to enter. The troops were presently joined by the military and civil authorities of the department in uniform; by the Judges, Officers, and Advocates of the Tribunal of Dreux in their robes; by several eminent official persons, and by many of the principal inhabitants of the town and vicinity. Shortly after a numerous body of the clergy, clothed in surplices, and bearing wax tapers, to which were attached small shields in black velvet, with the initials "A. O." in letters of gold, went in procession from the Royal residence, accompanied by a large train of singing boys and choristers. The clerical procession was wound up by three prelates in their episcopal robes and mitres.

On both sides of the streets through which the *cortège* had to pass, crowds of people were assembled from an early hour, and all appeared to feel deep regret at the cruel loss which has befallen the Royal Family and the nation. The better classes, both male and female, were all clothed in deep mourning; and even the poor country folk wore what mourning they had, or at least appeared with black ribbons or black gloves. From the windows of a great many shops, hotels, and private houses, in the line of the procession, tri-color flags were displayed, with streamers in black crape; and similar marks of respect were profusely exhibited in different parts of the town.

Shortly after twelve o'clock the mournful *cortège* entered Dreux, the hearse being followed by their Royal Highnesses the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, and the Duke de Montpensier. In the course of a few minutes the troops, officials, magistrates, and clergy, formed themselves into procession, and proceeded through the town to the Royal burial-place. The bells of the Royal chapel and of the town churches tolled mournfully as the funeral *cortège* wended its way, with "solemn step and slow," to its destination. The crowds through which it passed regarded it with reverential sympathy, and without any of that vulgar curiosity which is so often exhibited on such melancholy occasions.

The following was the order of the procession:—Cuirassiers and gendarmes, a military band, detachments of cavalry and infantry, the latter with arms reversed; a detachment of national guards, muffled drums, the clergy chanting mournful psalms. Then came the hearse drawn by eight horses, the latter with large black mantles and plumes, the hearse being so constructed as to allow a sight of the interior. Priests were engaged in prayer at each side of the coffin, which was covered with a large pall, on which were inscribed the initials of the Royal deceased. The three Princes followed the hearse on foot through the town to the Chapel. The Dukes de Nemours and Montpensier wore the uniform of Generals in the army, and the Prince de Joinville that of an Admiral; all three were uncovered, and had on large blue cloaks. They were followed by the officers of their respective suites, and by several general and other officers, all of them being in full uniform and uncovered. The procession was wound up by small detachments of infantry and cavalry.

The preparations made in the Royal Chapel were of a remarkably simple character. The pillars near the principal altar were merely covered with black velvet, ornamented with silver; and the places set apart for spectators were only decorated with plain black cloth. The walls were not covered. In the centre of the Chapel, facing the great altar, was a catafalque, of simple, yet elegant construction. It was of black velvet, with decorations in silver, and the initials, "A. O.," were inscribed on different parts of it. At the top was the coronet of a Royal Princess, from which hung a veil of black crape. The whole was surmounted by a canopy of Royal velvet and ermine, and surrounded by a multitude of wax-lights. Facing the altar, chairs and cushions were placed for the Royal Family. The outside of the Chapel had no decorations at all, unless two black hangings on each side of the entrance, with the Princess' initials on them can be called so.

When the procession was within about a hundred yards of the Chapel, the Queen, the Queen of the Belgians (who only arrived at Dreux a few hours before), the Duchess d'Orleans, the Duchess de Nemours, and the Duchess of Saxe-

Coburg-Gotha (Princess Clementine) entered the Chapel. They were all habited in the deepest mourning, with long black veils. It was remarked that the Queen appeared as if she had been weeping.

A few minutes after, the hearse arrived within a short distance of the Chapel. The King, who had been waiting in the vestibule of the residence, then advanced towards it, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and when the coffin was removed, preceded it into the Chapel, the Princes joining him. His Majesty was in a plain black suit, with a black paletôt. The King appeared in good health, notwithstanding the bitter sorrow which he has felt, and still feels, at the loss of his beloved sister. His Majesty, though he must have suffered acutely, was enabled to maintain perfect calmness.

The King, Queen, Princes, and Princesses having taken their places in the front of the altar, and their respective suites, the different officials and other persons, having occupied the body of the Chapel and the reserved seats, the solemn service for the dead commenced. The Archbishop of Paris, and the Bishops of Eyreux, Versailles, and Metz took part in different portions of the service, which was throughout of that thrilling, affecting, and awe-inspiring character for which the Catholic Church has endeavoured to make it remarkable. The Royal party seemed borne down by affliction, and it was observed that the King scarcely removed his eyes from his prayer-book during the whole time.

After a considerable portion of the religious ceremony had been gone through, the body was removed to the vaults beneath the chapel. The King, the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke de Montpensier, and the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha followed it with every outward mark of the most profound respect; and they were accompanied by most of the eminent personages of their suites from the body of the Chapel. The Queen and the Princesses remained in

prayer before the altar. When in the vault, the remaining prayers of the Church were said over the body, the usual psalms were chanted, and the ceremony of casting earth on the coffin, and sprinkling it with holy water was gone through. When the earth was thrown on the coffin, the King appeared to feel great emotion, but succeeded in quickly recovering himself. His Majesty then bent over the coffin, and with great solemnity kissed it.

On the return from the vaults of the King and the Princes, who were accompanied by the clergy, some more prayers were said, and the mournful ceremony was then brought to a close, after having occupied about two hours.

On leaving the Chapel, the King bowed repeatedly to the persons present, all of whom formed a passage for him and the Royal party.

The vault in which the remains of her Royal Highness Madame Adelaide have been placed is near to that of the late Duke d'Orleans. It was set apart for her Royal Highness some time ago by the King. His Majesty, as may, perhaps, be known, has also caused the vaults of himself, the Queen, and other members of the Royal Family, to be constructed.

At half-past four o'clock the King, Queen, and Royal Family left Dreux, on their return to Paris. Their Majesties were loudly cheered by the people as they passed through the town.

The Royal suite comprised General de Rumigny, General Amyard, Baron Fain, Count Montalembert, the Duke de Montmorency, and several other distinguished persons. In addition to the prelates named above, the Bishop of Chartres was present, but was unable to take any part in the ceremony, owing to indisposition.

THE LATE MADAME ADELAIDE.—A SCENE IN THE FRENCH COURT.—There is but one instance on record of any difference between Madame and the female

to form masses of a sort of tow. All this was again covered with pitch. Four foot soldiers, who were liberally paid beforehand, were to conduct these animals, and on arriving at the Morocco camp they were to set on fire all this inflammable matter. The effect which an apparition of this nature in the midst of an ill-guarded camp, consisting chiefly of cavalry, and composed of ill-disciplined troops, would produce, may be easily imagined."

The stratagem will remind the classic reader of one tried by Hannibal (also an African) when hemmed in by the Roman forces; he tied combustibles to the horns of oxen, and, setting fire to them, drove them in the night up the mountains. But Hannibal, we believe, succeeded, and Abd-el-Kader did not. Though animals are expended in war with as little scruple as men, it is impossible to help pitying the fate of these poor camels; the "ships of the desert" were never before converted into "fire-ships." The Duc d'Aumale, in his despatch, says—



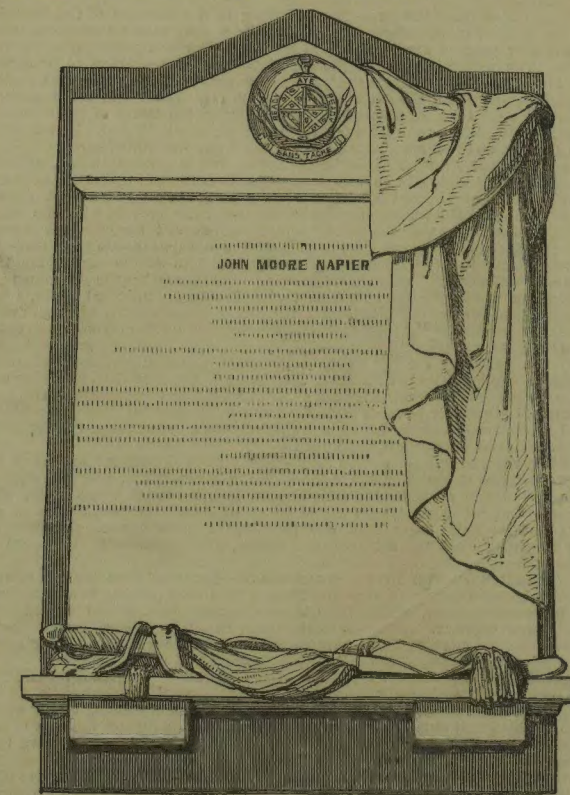
GENERAL LAMORICIERE.

"I cannot congratulate General de Lamoricière too much upon the part he has acted in this important event. I cannot speak too highly of the sagacity, prudence, and decision which he has displayed, and which have had so much influence on the satisfactory termination of this serious affair."

Crosses and honours no doubt await him. Perhaps he will have leisure now to attend to the civil affairs of the Colony. The state of things is not satisfactory; The *Presse* says—"Until now Algeria has presented only the image of a vast camp or bivouac of an army of 100,000 men, destroying everything and founding nothing, unless it be barracks and hospitals, which have cost 30,000,000f. Where is the agricultural population which, during a period of 17 years, it would have been so easy to establish? Where is the French population, invariably attached to the parent state by the same institutions? It does not exist." The expense of Algeria to the French is 120,000,000f. a year.

MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN JOHN MOORE NAPIER.

THIS unostentatious tribute to the memory of a meritorious officer has just been completed by Mr. Richard Westmacott, A.R.A., and will be shortly placed in Chester Cathedral. It is, as our illustration shows, a mural tablet, of neat design, supported upon a pair of trusses; at the foot lie the sword, belt, and sash; upon one side hangs a military cloak; and within the pediment are sculptured the arms of the deceased. The inscription is as follows:—



MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN JOHN MOORE NAPIER.

To the Memory of
JOHN MOORE NAPIER,
Captain in H. M. 62nd Regiment,
Who died of Asiatic Cholera,
in Scinde,
on the 7th July, 1846,
Aged 29 years.

The tomb is no record of high lineage:
His may be traced by his name.

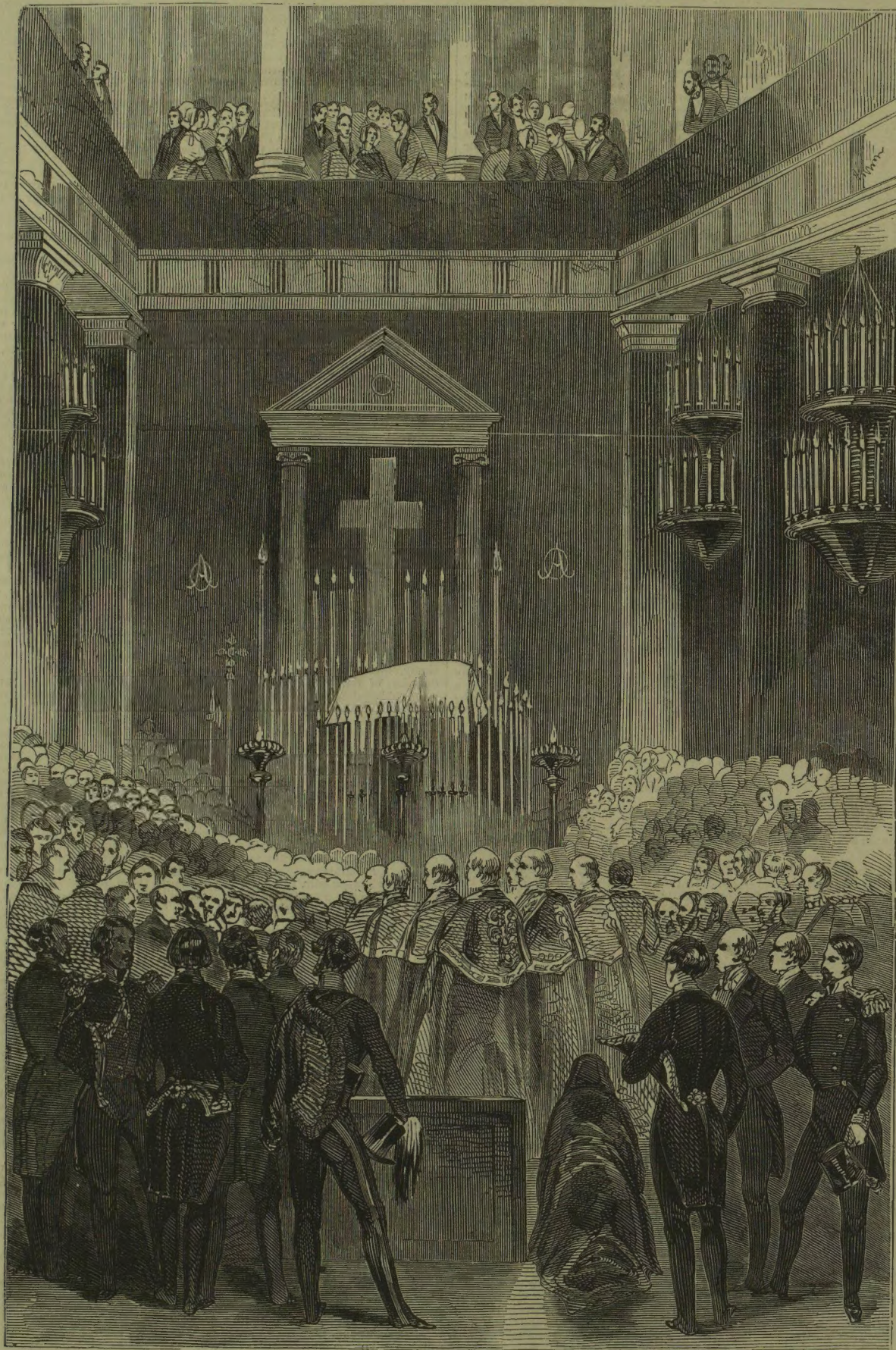
His race was one of soldiers.
Among soldiers he lived, among them he died.

A soldier falling, where numbers fell with him,
In a barbarous land;

Yet there none died more generous,
More daring, more gifted, or more religious.

On his early grave
Fell the tears of stern and hardy men,
As his had fallen on the graves of others.

To the Memory of their Comrade,
The Officers of the General Staff in Scinde
Erected this Cenotaph.



FUNERAL OF MADAME ADELAIDE.

members of the Royal Family. This took place during the Carnival of 1836, when, the marriage of the Duke of Orleans having been arranged, the youthful members of the family assembled for the last time as bachelors together at the Tuilleries—and it was resolved among the younger Dukes to give their elder brother a *charivari*, by way of farewell to the jolly bachelor's life he had hitherto been leading. Accordingly, on the night of Shrove Tuesday, the merry band, with the Prince de Joinville at its head, all masked, attired in the fantastic costume of Mollere's apothecaries, and mounted on little ponies trained for the occasion, suddenly burst into the apartment where the Duke of Orleans, with the Queen, Madame Adelaide, and the other members of the Royal Family were quietly waiting the surprise, though little dreaming of its nature, and galloped over the polished floor with loud clatter and discordant cries; at the same time, amid roars of laughter, charging the young Duke with such weapons as they bore—weapons peculiar to their profession, a joke unmentionable in England, but vastly relished by the population of Paris during the Carnival time. The jest was quite in the style of the days of the Court of Marie Antoinette, and, as a souvenir of the youth of Louis Philippe and his sister, enjoyed by them exceedingly; but, however, like all other rough jokes, it ended ill for the perpetrators. The Prince de Joinville, who was considered to have been its inventor, met with a severe reprimand from high authority, and a request to absent himself for a while from the Tuilleries. Madame Adelaide, whose godson and favourite was thus selected for punishment, ventured to intercede, but was reproved with so much bitterness, that, in defence of her own dignity, she found herself likewise compelled to withdraw; nor was she recalled until an apology, personally conveyed, assured her of repentance for the utterance of hasty expressions, and a promise of abstaining in future from the like. Since this event, the harmony existing at the Tuilleries has been unbroken, for Madame Adelaide possessed in an enviable degree that quality which, according to Montesquieu, was peculiar to Caesar, and the Regent of Orleans, that of being invulnerable to offence when only directed against themselves.

THE ENGRAVING.

The illustration shows the impressive ceremony of the Funeral of the Princess Adelaide, in the Chapel of the Tuilleries. This Chapel is somewhat small, and is in plain Doric style. On this occasion, the walls were hung with black, as high as the first story, as were the columns, which had plaited capitals; and the altar was covered with black, except the upper part and the columns, which are of white marble. The catafalque was hung with black velvet drapery, embroidered with silver stars, and surrounded with wax-lights, in the midst of which was an escutcheon of black velvet, embroidered with the initials "A. O." in silver. The whole was a scene of imposing solemnity.

GENERAL DE LAMORICIERE.

GENERAL de Lamoricière is the present Commander of the [French province of] Oran, and the Commander of the Army under the Duke d'Aumale, the Governor-General. He was well known as the ablest of the officers under General Bugeaud; but he is more popular than that chief, whose manners are said to be strongly marked by the *ton du garrison*. General Lamoricière has just been fortunate enough to have had the principal share in compelling the surrender of Abd-el-Kader. His troops were in such a position that the Arab chief had no alternative, after failing in his attempt to force his way through the Moorish army, than to surrender to the Moors, to the French, or be driven into the sea. It is from General Lamoricière's letter to the Duke d'Aumale, that the details of Abd-el-Kader's attempt have been made known. His chief reliance was on the following stratagem:—

"His intention was to surprise the Morocco forces by a night attack. In order to facilitate this plan, he devised the following stratagem—Four camels, smeared with pitch all over, were loaded with dry plants, beaten fine by the hand, so as



HER MAJESTY'S STEAM-FRIGATE "AVENGER," LOST UPON THE SORELLI ROCKS.

THE LOSS OF "THE AVENGER."

IN our late edition of last week we gave the following further details respecting this melancholy disaster, from more recent advices from Malta than those already published:—

When the vessel struck upon the rocks laid down on the chart, two boats were instantly lowered; one containing Lieutenant Rooke, the surgeon, second master, and five others, who hoped to be in a situation to render assistance to their companions; but, the sea running high, they were driven out to a hopeless distance, from which they saw the vessel thrown upon her beam ends, with the sea making clear breaches over her.

The violence of the weather drove the boat ashore at Bizerta, and in the attempt to land she was swamped, and only four persons, besides Lieutenant Rooke, reached the land. Some friendly Arabs rushed through the surf to rescue the poor fellows, and, carrying them on their backs, provided them with refreshments, and the means of getting to Tunis, from whence the news was despatched to this place. The French authorities lost no time in despatching aid to the scene of the wreck; and some faint hopes are yet entertained that more of the ill-fated crew may be ultimately saved by boats, or on spars.

Little doubt seems now to exist that it was in endeavouring to make too direct a course from Gibraltar to Malta that the steamer touched on the rocks which abound off the Barbary coast near Tunis. However, all is conjecture, until the survivors have communicated the sad details of the catastrophe.

We add the following from the *Daily News*:—

"The arrival of the Oriental Company's steam-packet *Sultan*, at Southampton, had excited hopes that some additional tidings of the *Avenger* would be brought by her, as she might have met with the *Hecate*, the *Lavoisier*, or any of the vessels that had been sent to the scene of the wreck, but she brings no intelligence whatever. The last ever seen of the crew of the *Avenger* was on board the

Pacha, at Gibraltar, when about an hour before the *Avenger* left that port, the master came on board to ask news from England.

"The following letter, by a naval officer much experienced in the navigation of the Mediterranean, relates to the currents in the Mediterranean at the time of the loss of the *Avenger*:—

"Sir,—It may be remembered that on the morning of the day on which

Cape Bon, and it was concluded the *Avenger* had shaped her course accordingly; and, had it not been for the very strong set to the southward, which was more perceptible to the *Pacha* in-shore than it could be in the offing, the former would, in all probability, have reached her destination in perfect safety. As a proof of what has been asserted relative to the current, on the morning of the 19th, the day previous to the disaster, the *Pacha*, at day-

light, was found to have drawn so close into the land from the southerly set, that she had to alter her course two and a half points to the northward for some time, to clear Cape Teney, lying to the westward of the town of Algiers; and again on the 21st, the day following the wreck, the *Pacha* having taken her departure from Cape Bon at noon, it was necessary, on making the island of Pantelaria the same afternoon at three o'clock, to alter the course nearly five points to pass to the northward of it, so great was the southerly set in this short space of time. Likewise on the return of the *Sultan* packet with the India mail not many days after, the same current was observable; expecting to pass the Island of Pantelaria in the course of the night, her course was shaped to take her well to the northward of it; but in the morning she was found further to the southward than could possibly have been anticipated; and for three successive days, in steering for Gibraltar, it was proved by the chronometers that there was a daily set to the southward varying from 17 to 34 miles."

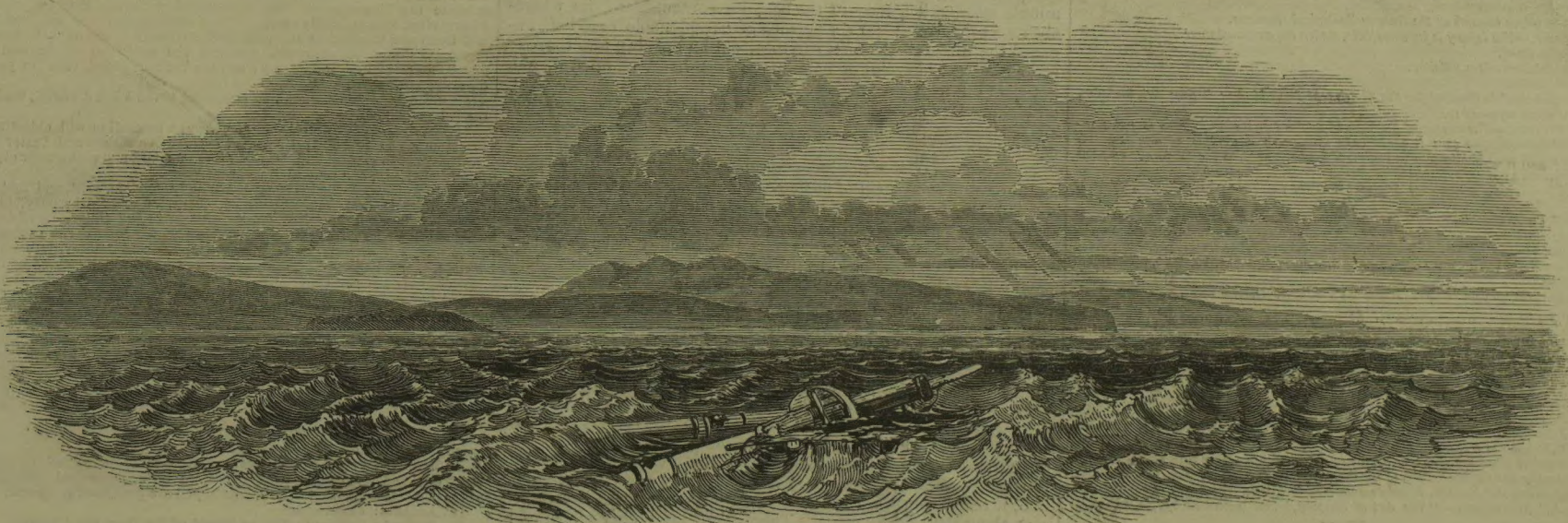
We have been favoured by a Correspondent, (who last year visited Algeria) with the two accompanying Sketches, taken on the spot, of the coast of Africa, whereon the *Avenger* is inferred to have been lost. The first Sketch shows the Fratelli Rocks, and, says our Correspondent, the coast on which Lieutenant Rooke (of the *Avenger*) must have been driven, as it is about 35 miles eastward of the town that he first arrived at. In the second Sketch is seen part of the coast between Tunis and Bona, "near where Lieutenant Rooke was driven." Our Correspondent adds that he twice passed over the spot, which must be close to the Sorelli Rocks; the island of Galita was in the distance, and when the Sketch was taken, the exact outline could not be made out, as it was covered with a mist.



THE FRATELLI ROCKS, ON THE NORTH COAST OF AFRICA.

this sad event occurred, the *Avenger* was seen by the steam-packet *Pacha* in the offing, on her port beam, hull down, and distant about twelve or thirteen miles. In running up the Mediterranean for Malta, it is usual to pass to the northward, or outside the dangers of the coast of Tunis, as you draw towards

coast between Tunis and Bona, "near where Lieutenant Rooke was driven." Our Correspondent adds that he twice passed over the spot, which must be close to the Sorelli Rocks; the island of Galita was in the distance, and when the Sketch was taken, the exact outline could not be made out, as it was covered with a mist.



NORTH COAST OF AFRICA, BETWEEN TUNIS AND BONA.

Of the ill fated *Avenger*, we also annex an Illustration. She was a first-class war-steamer, built on Sir W. Symonds's plan, at Devonport, in 1845; 144 tons; 650 horse power; armament on deck, 2 56-pounders; between, 8 32-pounders; length, 236 feet 9 inches; on deck, 210 feet; breadth, 39 feet. The entire details will be found appended to the account of her launch, in No. 175 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, page 111.

Letters were received on Friday (yesterday), at the Admiralty, from Rear-Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, dated Malta, 4th January, reporting the return of the *Hecate* to that port, after a close but fruitless search for any survivors from the wreck of H. M. late ship *Avenger*, and reporting that scarcely a vestige of the ill-fated ship could be found on the rocks and islands adjacent to the scene of wreck.

No hopes are therefore entertained at the Admiralty of any lives being saved, excepting those of Lieutenants Rooke and the three other persons landed from the *Avenger's* cutter on the Barbary coast.

THE HISTORY AND ART OF WOOD-ENGRAVING, IN FOUR PARTS.—BY W. CHATTO.

With many Additional Engravings.

REPRINTED FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
WITH CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

In consequence of repeated applications from persons desirous of learning Wood Engraving, as well as others interested in the Art, we have reprinted the article which appeared about four years since in this Journal. It is completed with great care, and printed in the best manner, by Messrs. Robson, Levy, and Franklin.

The Work will appear in Four Monthly Parts, at 2s. 6d. per Part; and the first will be published on the 1st of February, 1848.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS Office, 198, Strand,
January 15, 1848.

THE NEW YEAR, 1848.

THE confirmed success of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and the increasing means placed at the disposal of its Proprietors, from the large circulation established over the whole civilised world, have determined them to spare no expense in still further increasing the attractions of this popular Newspaper.

With this determination, during the year 1848, THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will present, besides the usual number of Engravings,

TWO LARGE AND SEPARATE ENGRAVINGS

OF

PARIS AND EDINBURGH,

To be presented GRATIS to all Subscribers during the year.

THE VIEW OF PARIS

has for a long time been in preparation by the celebrated engravers of Paris, Messrs. Best and Co. The view is taken from the towers of Notre Dame, and contains nearly every public and picturesque building in this highly interesting city. This Engraving will be ready for delivery to the Subscribers to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, on January 22, 1848.

THE VIEW OF EDINBURGH

is already finished, and presents a Panoramic View of this romantic city.

New Subscribers to this newspaper will thus have a favourable opportunity in commencing the year 1848 with THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; as the Number published January 8th, 1848, commences a new Volume, which will have the extra Pictures of Paris and Edinburgh gratis.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is Published every Saturday at the Office, 198, Strand, London. Every copy is printed on stamped paper to go free to any part of the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

TERMS:—26s. per year, or 6s. 6d. per quarter—single copies, 6d. each. Orders received by all Newsagents and Booksellers in all parts of the world.

THE ELEVENTH VOLUME of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is now ready. Volume 1, price 21s. Vols. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, price 18s. each.

The THIRD EDITION of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is now READY, Price ONE SHILLING, containing upwards of Sixty Engravings.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, January 16.—Second Sunday after Epiphany.—The Moon and the Pleiades are near together.
MONDAY, 17.—The Sun rises at 8h. 0m., and sets at 4h. 21m.
TUESDAY, 18.—Piscæ.—Old Twelfth Day.
WEDNESDAY, 19.—Jupiter and the Moon are near together.
THURSDAY, 20.—Fæbian.—Full Moon at 0h. 5m. P.M.
FRIDAY, 21.—Agnes.—The length of the day is 8h. 30m., and the day has increased 0h. 45m. since the Shortest Day.
SATURDAY, 22.—Vincent.—Mars souths at 6h. 39m. P.M.; Jupiter souths at 10h. 53m. P.M.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 22.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. 9 53 h m	A. 10 35 h m	M. 11 15 h m	A. 11 55 h m	M. 12 35 h m	A. 1 15 h m	M. 1 55 h m
9 53	10 35	11 15	11 55	12 35	1 15	1 55

** During the morning of Tuesday there will be no high tide.

TO CORRESPONDENTS,

"Napoleon."—Application for admission into the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, properly signed and attested, must be transmitted to the Master-General's Secretary, at the Ordnance Office, in Pall Mall; and also an address where the applicant may be sent for on a vacancy. For further information, see Hudson's "Parent's Hand-book," published by Longman and Co.
"Wagner."—About two guineas.
"W. S. P."—We have not room.
"Robert."—Norwood.—We cannot seek for the date of the trial.
"A Suggester and Reader."—is not understood.
"W. W. C."—co. Down.—See the "East Indian Register."
"E. J. S."—Forest Side.—Mr. Dickens, in "Barnaby Rudge," doubtless, intended to refer to the Maypole, at Chipping-nor.
"Ozonensis."—Thiers's work on the French Revolution, (Colburn's edit.), is not yet completed.
"A. P., a Subscriber."—The marriage in question would be illegal.
"B. H."—Cambridge.—We shall be glad to see a specimen of the papers suggested. Our Correspondent seems to mistake the object of the corner in question, which is not to aid systematic study.
"A Constant Reader."—Leeds.—It has been stated that the recovery of the M.P. named is hopeless.
"Sydney Charlotte," St. Asaph.—Czerny was born in Bohemia; Weber at Eutien, in Holstein.
"A Subscriber."—We should say the statement is incorrect.
"E. S."—Lumley, bookseller, Chancery-lane; and Watkins and Hill, Chancery-cross.
"P. P."—The official assignee is justified in the course he has taken, though it be an inconvenient one to the creditor.
"Jessej."—See a small work on Photography, just published by Folkhard, Brighton and Lumley, Chancery-lane.
"T. M."—had better inquire at the Surrey Zoological Gardens.
"J. P."—Dover.—The injury is irremediable, under the circumstances.
"W. G."—Declined.
"J. W."—should consult a solicitor.
"Ellen."—is thanked.
"A Correspondent" is thanked for the Sketch sent from Malta; it does not, however, show the event referred to.
"A. B."—Brittany.—The course of Exchange between London and Paris is not published till Saturday, so that it could only appear in a portion of our Journal. Neither would such publication be useful on the Continent, as the Exchange on London varies with almost every town in Europe, from local causes.
"W. S. M."—Napoleon was born August 15, 1769; the Duke of Wellington, May 1, 1769.
"Justitia."—Tunstall.—A work on the Disorders incident to Trades has been published by Parker, West Strand; price a few shillings. To answer the other questions would involve more inquiry than we can be expected to undertake.
"Pink Bonnet."—The Penny Postage came into operation Jan. 10, 1840. Thanks to "Cockney."
"A Constant Subscriber."—Mr. Macready's address is, Clarence Terrace, Regent's Park.
"C. C. G."—should buy "Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide," or see the "London Post Office Directory."
"An Enquirer."—Wallingford.—"Hoyle's Games," to be had for a trifle of any bookseller.
"Delta."—Solkirk.—Charivari is, literally, "rough music"—noise of kettles, frying-pans, &c.
"J. E. P."—Chevet.—We do not know any maker of Velocipedes.
"J. A. P."—Edinburgh, is thanked; but we cannot avail ourselves of his offer.
"C. L. G."—By the Bankrupt's Act, the issuing a commission against a master shall be a complete discharge of an indenture of apprenticeship; and provisions are made by the Act for the return of the apprentice-fee, in part.
"An Old Subscriber."—Mr. Brooke's address is Miltard's Hotel, Brook-street.
"H. C. J."—Nottingham.—"The Art of Singing," just published by Bogue, Fleet-street.

BACK NUMBERS.—All Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, one month old, will, in future, be considered "Back Numbers," and be charged each sixpence extra.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Emilia Wyndham.—Domestic Tales.—Frissart's Chronicles, 2 vols.—Popular Field Botany.—Bechstein's Chamber Birds.—The Berries and Fruit Knitting Book.—My Crochet Sampler.—Miss Lambert's Practical Hints on Decorative Needlework.—Davidson's Universal Melodist, vol. 2.—Ecclesia Dei, or a Vision of the Church.
Music.—The Aurora Waltz.—The Mouse and the Plum-Cake.—Davidson's Musical Treasury.—The Royal Cambridge Installation Polka.

** In reply to Communications received respecting the departure from our usual plan of giving the Title-page, &c., on a separate sheet, we beg to state that it was adopted to prevent the non-delivery by Newsmen of the Title Supplements, so frequently complained of hitherto. It is, however, our intention to give Supplements whenever subjects of great interest demand increased space. Next week will be delivered, as a Supplement, our LARGE VIEW OF PARIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1848.

As long as an old form is suffered to go unchallenged it may be harmless enough; but, if it is subjected to any test or actual trial, it often becomes a scandal or an absurdity. The scenes that have occurred in two of the metropolitan churches during the past week, on the Confirmation of two Prelates of the Church, have shown the right of objecting to any person named to the Episcopal office by the Crown to be such a shadow of a shade, that it really becomes the Church to consider whether it would not be better to abolish the citation of "objectors" to appear altogether. Indeed, as the law and practice stand, and have stood for centuries, it would be preferable to make the induction of a Bishop follow immediately on his nomination by the Crown, without any subsequent form of election, where there is no right or possibility of rejection, in which the essence of the elective principle consists.

The election by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, forcibly recalls the scene in the "Coriolanus" of Shakespere, where the citizens discuss their right of choice in the election of the Consul:—

Once, if he do require our voices, we ought not to deny him.
We may, Sir, if we will.
We have power in ourselves to do it; but it is a power that we have no power to do.

That is the exact definition of the right of a Cathedral Chapter in the Election of a Bishop. The direction to choose supposes a right to refuse; but it turns out to be "a power that we have no power to do." If we follow the proceeding to the next stage, the confirmation of the election, we meet another old form, still more empty, and, for all practical purpose, utterly useless. "All manner of persons" are summoned to "make their objections in due form of law" to the new Bishop, "and they shall be heard." But, if an objector does appear, the law is so stringent that it does not allow him to be heard at all; he can only claim to be heard, and be told that all objections are useless! Beyond lodging that claim there is no form of proceeding known to the law by which an objection can be enforced or sustained. It is a perfect nullity, a traditionary custom, unsupported by any legal enactment. The Vicar-General says expressly:—

The act itself prescribes no mode of proceeding in the performance of the duty enjoined, nor refers to any; the office whence these proceedings issue supplies none beyond the form now in use, and which has prevailed and been acted upon for a period of 300 years. The citation and præconization may seem to imply the existence of others in the call made by them upon opposers to appear and make their objections if they have any; but how these objections are to be received, in what form to be made, how to be proved or sustained, and with what result, is nowhere, that I can find, laid down with reference to the ceremony of confirmation by any book of authority, or written on the law, or the practice thereof, as prevailing and established in this country.

The Law of the Realm leaves no alternative to a Chapter but to elect, or to the Archbishop but to confirm, the person appointed by the Crown. The challenging objections to the confirmation is uselessly to invite a perhaps angry controversy. The challenge might very well be dispensed with; the ecclesiastical lawyers would have no difficulty in drawing up a form of Confirmation that should exclude it; the present one is only a repetition of that which has been in use for some three centuries; but, till altered by authority, it must, we presume, be read just as it stands. The spirit of the time is not so tolerant of these legal fictions that they can be continued with safety to the Church. There are not wanting those who would gladly seize every opportunity of "objecting" to a Confirmation, for the mere purpose of casting some tinge of ridicule on a ceremony of the Establishment. What was the feeling of the mass who filled Bow Church on Tuesday last? When the decision had been given that the law of the land allowed of no objections of any kind to the proceedings, and the formal documents proving the Bishop's election had been read, the challenge to the "objectors" to come forward, was made a second time! With what result? This—

Opposers were then again publicly called, but the proclamation was received with loud laughter and shouts of—"Oh, oh!"—"A mockery," mingled with cries of "Shame," and "Order."

In a consecrated temple is not such a manifestation a scandal? Should not a repetition of the scene be made impossible? No law requires changing; it is only a useless form to be abolished.

Custom calls us to't;
What custom wills, in all things should we do't,
The dust on antique Time would lie unwept
And mountainous Error be too highly heaped
For Truth to over-peer!

A ROBBERY has this week been committed in a train on the Great Western Line, which deserves to be noticed on account of the inconceivable carelessness which could alone have given to the thieves the chance of appropriating such an enormous booty. A box, containing, it is said, from £4000 to £6000 in sovereigns, was sent from London to a house at Taunton; it was booked at Paddington, like a common parcel, put into a first-class carriage, and left there unwatched all the way between London and Bristol. A gang of London thieves must have got information—and very minute information, too—of the box, its contents, and its whereabouts in the train; for six persons of "fashionable exterior" engaged the whole of the next carriage, cut an opening into the one containing the box, cut a hole in the box itself, emptied it, and got clear off with the whole of the money! The Superintendent, on looking for the box, at Bristol, found it in that mournful state of emptiness—the thousands in gold evaporated and dispersed none can tell where!

Now, we ask if it is not inconceivable how any banking or mercantile firm, or any man of business, could venture to transmit such a sum without some one to take express charge of it? The first-class fare to Taunton and back, for a clerk or agent, would not be ruinous; and, with the ramifications that roguery has in this city, it is little less than madness to trust such a mass of wealth without having it, as the French say, *garde à vue* by a confidential person. It is the easiest thing in the world to render such a robbery impossible; but, if the owners of such wealth will not sacrifice the trifling per centage on it that would suffice to guard it between point and point, they must not be surprised to find themselves stripped of it: their carelessness is inexcusable. But another question arises out of this affair. How were the "swell mob" so well informed of all the particulars respecting this box of gold, of the train it would go by, of the precise carriage it would be in? How could they take the whole carriage next to it, without exciting either notice or suspicion? Granting these gentry the most acute powers of observation, it seems to us they must have had some information from persons about the railway office. There have been other robberies at the Paddington Station, that look very suspicious in this respect; and it behoves the Directors to institute the most searching enquiry.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE CASE OF DR. HAMPDEN.

In the Court of QUEEN'S BENCH yesterday (Friday), Sir Fitzroy Kelly obtained a rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue, directed to the Archbishop of Canterbury and to Dr. Burnaby, his Vicar-General, commanding them to allow the Rev. Mr. Overbury, and two other beneficed clergymen, to be heard in opposition to the Confirmation of the Bishop elect of Hereford, and to determine on such opposition.

IRELAND.—SPECIAL COMMISSION, COUNTY CLARE.—The Judges opened the Special Commission for this county, at Ennis, on Wednesday last. The Grand Jury having been sworn, and addressed by the Lord Chief Baron, the day was occupied in examining and finding "true bills" in the several cases of indictment submitted to their consideration.

MONEY ORDERS.—A return just published, from which the following is an extract, will convey some idea of the enormous number of money orders issued by the various Postmasters in the United Kingdom:—At the General Post-Office there were issued during the quarter ending the 5th January, in round numbers, about 17,000; at Edinburgh, 13,000; Dublin, 20,000; Liverpool, 30,000; Manchester, 20,000; Birmingham, 17,000; Glasgow, 16,000; Bristol, 12,000; Hull, 10,000; Southampton, 7000; Brighton, 10,000; Bath, 8000. The number of orders issued in London is immense. There are thirty-five branch and receiving-offices within the three mile circle that are money order offices, and in addition to the 17,000 issued at the General Office, there were granted at the Lombard-street branch office during the last quarter, as many as at the Bristol office; and at the Charing-cross branch office, as many as were granted by the Postmaster of Hull; at the Strand receiving-house, there were granted about 7000; at the office in the Borough, about 5000; and at Old Cavendish-street office, about 6000. There are also forty-four London receiving-houses beyond the three mile circle which grant and pay money orders.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The bureaux of the Chamber of Deputies were engaged on Wednesday with the examination of the budget of 1849. The estimates for the department of the army amount to 320,703,084f. The force amounts to 333,610 men and 80,051 horses, of which 58,729 men and 14,900 horses are appropriated to Algeria. The estimates of the navy are 139,309,608f. The force consists of 203 ships of all classes, and 27,372 men. The following are the details of the ships in service: 6 ships of the line, 7 frigates, 15 corvettes, 16 brigs, 27 light vessels, 23 transports, 51 steam-vessels, 23 vessels on the African station; 12 vessels would remain in *commission de rade*, and 18 in *commission de port*.

A Reform banquet, attended by upwards of six hundred guests, was held at Cambrai, on Sunday.

NEW ZEALAND.

The latest advices mention that a rencontre took place on the 19th of July last, between our troops and the natives at Wanganui, which, from the very mystified account given in Col. McCleverty's despatch, relative to the affair, would appear to have terminated as much in favour of the natives, as of our troops, of whom there were one officer wounded, two men killed, and eleven wounded (one, Royal Artillery, mortally, since dead).

CONFIRMATION OF DR. HAMPDEN, THE NEW BISHOP OF HEREFORD.

TUESDAY being appointed for the Confirmation of the election of Dr. Hampden to the See of Hereford, the doors of Bow Church, Cheapside, in which edifice the proceedings were to take place, were besieged by a crowd of persons anxious to be present; and the church was crowded to excess in a few minutes after it was opened. An attempt was made to preserve a few pews in the immediate neighbourhood of the pulpit and desk, for those who were to take part in the proceedings; but the vacant circle grew narrower every minute. Four or five laymen occupied the pulpit, and the open space in front of the communion table was so full that it was difficult to pass from the vestry into the centre aisle. Among those who were present we observed—The Dean of Hereford, the Rev. Dr. Vivian, Rev. Dr. Wright, Rev. Messrs. Hughes, Hessey, E. Hawkins, E. Repton, Bennett, Jackson, Scott, Dodsword, Webb, Irons, Richards, Wade, C. Miller, Jebb, Eden, M'Leod, Pocock, Bittlestone, Blunt, Wix, Powell, and, indeed, a host of clergymen. A few minutes before eleven o'clock, the Alderman of the Ward, Mr. Alderman Salomons, made his way through the crowd, and took his seat in the Corporation pew; and shortly afterwards the Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Burnaby, came from the vestry in his robes, accompanied by his assessors, Dr. Lushington and Sir J. Dodson, who all three took their seats at a table placed in front of the reading desk, near to which were seated, in the middle aisle, Mr. F. H. Dyke, Principal Registrar of the Province of Canterbury; the advocates for the Chapter of Hereford, Dr. Bayford and Dr. Twiss; Mr. Glenny, Proctor for Dr. Hampden; Mr. John Burder, of Parliament-street, Dr. Hampden's Secretary; Dr. Addams, Dr. Harding, and Dr. R. Phillimore, advocates for the opposers; and Messrs. Townsend and Roberts, the Proctors who instructed them.

The Litany was read by the Venerable Archdeacon Hamilton, Rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, whose sonorous voice commanded a respectful hearing in the vicinity of the desk; though, in the remotest parts of the spacious Church, signs of impatience soon began to manifest themselves, and it was impossible to doubt that very many persons had come "for nothing else but to hear some new thing." During the argument which followed the religious service, a constant buzz of conversation was kept up among the spectators.

Prayers being concluded,

Mr. Underwood, the Chapter-Clerk of Hereford, advanced towards the Vicar-General, and said:—"Right Worshipful Sir, I exhibit my proxy for the Rev. the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Hereford, and make myself a party for them, and do present unto you the letters patent of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, issued under the Great Seal of Great Britain, for the confirmation of the election of the Rev. R. D. Hampden, D.D., to be Bishop and Pastor of the said Church, and do pray that the same may be read."

The letters patent were then read accordingly, as follows:—

"Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith; to the Most Reverend Father in God, our right trusty and right entirely beloved councillor, William, by Divine Providence, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate and Metropolitan of all England, and to all other Bishops herein concerned, greeting. Whereas the Episcopal See of Hereford, being lately vacant by the translation of the Right Rev. Father in God, Dr. Thomas Musgrave, late Bishop thereof, to the Archiepiscopal See of York, upon the humble petition of the Dean and Chapter of our Cathedral Church of Hereford, we did by our letters patent grant them our leave and licence to choose to themselves another Bishop and Pastor of the said See; and the said Dean and Chapter, by virtue of our said leave and licence have chosen for themselves and the said Church, our trusty and well-beloved Renn Dickson Hampden, D.D., to be their Bishop and Pastor, as by their letters sealed with their common seal, directed to us thereupon, does more fully appear; we, accepting of such election, have given our Royal assent thereto; and this we signify unto you by these presents, requiring and strictly commanding you, by the faith and allegiance by which you stand bound to us, to confirm the said election, and to consecrate the said R. D. Hampden, D.D., so as aforesaid chosen to be Bishop of the said See, and to do, perform, and execute with diligence, favour, and effect, all and singular other things which belong to your pastoral office, according to the laws and statutes of England in this behalf made and provided. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself at Westminster, the 6th day of January, in the 11th year of our reign. By writ of Privy Seal."

Mr. Underwood then prayed the Vicar-General to take upon him the duty of the confirmation, and to decree that it be proceeded in according to the form of the letters patent and the exigency of the law; and the Vicar-General, in obedience to her Majesty's command, took upon himself that duty, and decreed as prayed.

Dr. Hampden was then conducted from his pew to the table, and took his seat opposite the Vicar-General; Mr. Underwood declaring that he presented the Bishop elect, and judicially produced his Lordship, and that as Proctor for the said Dean and Chapter he also exhibited an original mandate, together with a certificate thereupon endorsed, touching the execution of the said mandate against all and singular opposers; and the Proctor added that he prayed they might be publicly called.

Then the Apparitor-General, by command of the Vicar-General, made proclamation as follows:—

"Oyez, oyez, oyez: all manner of persons who shall or will object to the confirmation of the Rev. R. D. Hampden, D.D., to be Bishop and Pastor of the Cathedral Church of Hereford, let them come forward and make their objections in due form of law, and they shall be heard."

Mr. R. Townsend, the Proctor, immediately stood forward, and said—I appear for the Rev. Richard Webster Huntley, Clerk, Vicar of Albury, in the county of Salop and diocese of Hereford, Master of Arts of the University of Oxford; the Rev. John Jebb, Clerk, Rector of Peterstow, in the county and Diocese of Hereford, Master of Arts of Trinity College, Dublin; and the Rev. William Frederick Powell, Clerk, Perpetual Curate of Cirencester, in the county of Gloucester, Master of Arts of the University of Cambridge, and exhibit proxies under their hands and seals respectively, and declare I oppose the Confirmation of the election of Dr. Renn Dickson Hampden, Lord, elected to the office or dignity of Bishop of Hereford.

The Vicar-General, as we understood, inquired whether Mr. Townsend had got his objections in writing; but, on Mr. Townsend stooping down to select a document from his papers, added—We are acting here under a mandate from the Crown, issued pursuant to the provisions of the statute of the 25th of Henry VIII., cap. 20, and we conceive ourselves bound to confirm without suffering any opposition.

Mr. Townsend (apparently answering the Vicar-General's question).—Right worshipful sir, I will bring in a libel.

Dr. Lushington: No, you will not. You are not permitted to appear; and, Mr. Townsend, you know perfectly well, as an ecclesiastical practitioner, that you are not able to bring in a libel until you are permitted to appear.

Dr. Addams: I appear for—

Dr. Bayford: I object to this, on behalf of the Dean and Chapter. The Court has already decided that Mr. Townsend is not to appear for his parties, and now my learned friend wants to appear for nobody.

Dr. Addams: I appear, and beg to be heard—
The Vicar-General: Upon what do you wish to be heard?
Dr. Addams: Upon the statute.
The Vicar-General: You mean upon the question, whether you have a right to be heard or not?
Dr. Addams: Precisely so.
The Vicar-General: We confine you to that.
Dr. Addams: I do not mean to say a word beyond that point.
Dr. Lushington: Distinctly understand to what you are confined—namely, to the question whether, considering the statute of Henry VIII., which has been referred to, you have a right, notwithstanding that statute, to be heard at all.
Dr. Addams: I will confine my observations to that. I certainly did not expect an objection to my being heard upon that. However, the Court has decided that I may be heard upon that point; and I may say I undertake to satisfy the Court that that statute has nothing whatever to do with the present question; and I shall be exceedingly surprised if their ultimate decision should be that it is incompetent to them to entertain this objection to the confirmation of the Lord elected Bishop of Hereford, by reason of any provision of that statute; and after considering what the true construction of that statute is, I shall be surprised, indeed, if this Court decline to entertain this objection under the supposition that by so doing they will fall within the penalties of *præmunire*.

Dr. Bayford: I must beg leave to interpose.
Dr. Addams: I know my learned friend's pugnacity; but really he is wrong now.
Dr. Bayford: My learned friend is standing here offering an argument for nobody; the Court has already decided that it will hear no opposers.
Dr. Lushington: No, no; the Court has decided that Dr. Addams should be heard upon the question, whether he has a right to appear for the parties named in the proxy. [So we understood the learned doctor, but the remark was made in a very indistinct tone.]

Sir J. Dodson: He having pledged himself to confine himself to that question, Dr. Addams would take care not to go beyond it. It would be necessary to begin with a brief reference to the history and introduction of this statute. Bishops, it was well known, were anciently donative by the Prince, by the mere conveyance of the ring and the staff. Afterwards the election was by the Chapter; and it was supposed to be a free election, and founded upon the *congé d'élire*. But it was agreed that the confirmation and consecration of a Bishop so elected belonged to the Pope, and by that means the Pope had in effect the disposal of all the bishoprics in England. (See 1 Inst., 134.) But the Pope was not content with merely the confirmation and consecration, but insisted on various occasions upon collating or nominating to bishoprics, and that produced the first enactment, 25th Edward III., s. 6. That statute provided—“That free election of Archbishops, Bishops, and all other dignities and benefices elective in England shall from henceforth be in the manner as they were granted by the King's progenitors and the ancestors of other lords, founders of the said dignities and other benefices. And in case that reservation, collation, or provision be made by the Court of Rome of any archbishopric, bishopric, dignity, or any other benefice, in disturbance of the free elections aforesaid, the King shall have for that time the collations to the archbishoprics and other dignities elective which be of his advowry; such as his progenitors had before that free election was granted; since that the election was first granted by the King's progenitors upon a certain form and condition as to demand license of the King to choose, and after the election to have his Royal assent, and not in other manner; which conditions not kept, the thing ought by reason to resort to its first nature.” So the matter stood until the reign of Henry VIII., and then, in the first place, there was a statute against payment of annates to the See of Rome. This statute, 23rd Henry VIII., and which was undoubtedly the foundation of the act 25th Henry VIII., was not printed in the regular statutes, as, indeed, it was hardly a statute, but it was in the appendix to the first volume of Burnet's “History of the Reformation.” The preamble ran thus:—“Forasmuch as it is well perceived, by long approved experience that great and inestimable sums of money have been daily conveyed out of this realm, to the impoverishment of the same; and especially such sums of money as the Pope's Holiness, his predecessors, and the Court of Rome, by long time have heretofore taken of all and singular those spiritual persons which have been named, elected, presented, or postulated to be Archbishops or Bishops within this realm of England, under the title of annates, otherwise called first fruits, which annates or first fruits have been taken of every archbishopric or bishopric within this realm by restraint of the Pope's bulls, for confirmations, elections, admissions, postulations, provisions, collations, dispositions, institutions, installations, investitures, orders, holy benedictions, palls, or other things requisite and necessary to the attaining of those their promotions, and have been compelled to pay, before they could attain the same, great sums of money. . . . And, for because the said annates have risen, grown, and increased, by an uncharitable custom, grounded upon no just or good title, and the payments thereof obtained by restraint of bulls, until the same annates, or first fruits have been paid, or surety made for the same, which declareth the said payments to be exacted and taken by constraint, against all equity and justice.” Then followed certain provisions against those annates, and all such payments, and a provision that no person should pay them, and that if any person should be delayed from a bishopric by restraint of bulls apostolic, he should be consecrated here in England by the Archbishop of the province. This was evidently directed against the usurpations of the Papal See. It was passed at the very commencement of the Reformation, when we were in something of an intermediate state; the Pope was styled in that act “His Holiness,” and “our Holy Father;” and the gist of it was, that if the Pope should moderate his demands, and not exact to the extent he had done, the payments to him might continue. In commenting upon that statute Burnet said:—“In this Parliament the foundation of the breach that afterwards followed with Rome was laid, by an act for restraining the payment of annates to that Court, which, since it is not printed with the other statutes, shall be found in the end of this volume.” Clearly at that time the jurisdiction of the Pope in these matters was not altogether denied. Indeed, there was a letter immediately following this statute, written in the year after, from Henry VIII. to the Pope, commencing—“After most humble commendations, and most devout kissing of your blessed feet.” But, after this, and notwithstanding this act, when Cranmer came to be confirmed and consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury, bulls for that proceeding were obtained from Rome; so that was a sort of inchoate measure, and was not carried out. Burnet stated what were the bulls obtained from Rome for the promotion of Cranmer, who had been instrumental in obtaining the opinions of the different Universities against the validity of the King's marriage with Katherine of Aragon, but the sentence annulling it had not been pronounced. Burnet, speaking of the year 1533, said:—“In the end of January the King sent to the Pope for the bulls for Cranmer's promotion; and, though the statutes were passed against procuring more bulls from Rome, yet the King resolved not to begin the breach till he was forced to it by the Pope. It may be easily imagined that the Pope was not hearty in this promotion, and that he apprehended ill consequences from the advancement of a man who had gone over many Courts of Christendom, disputing against his power of dispensing, and had lived in much familiarity with Osiander and the Lutherans in Germany; yet, on the other hand, he had no mind to precipitate a rupture with England, therefore he consented to it, and the bulls were expedited, though, instead of annates, there were only 900 ducats paid for them. They were the last bulls that were received in England in this King's reign, and therefore I shall give an account of them as they are set down in the beginning of Cranmer's Register. By one bull he is, upon the King's nomination, promoted to be Archbishop of Canterbury, which is directed to the King. By a second, directed to himself, he is made Archbishop. By a third he is absolved from all censures. A fourth is to the suffragans. A fifth to the Dean and Chapter. A sixth to the clergy of Canterbury. A seventh to all the laity in his See. An eighth to all that held lands of it, requiring them to receive and acknowledge him as Archbishop. All these bear date the 21st of February, 1533. By a ninth bull, dated the 22nd February, he was ordained to be consecrated, taking the oath that was in the Pontifical. By the tenth bull, dated the 2nd of March, the pail was sent him. And by an eleventh of the same date, the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of London were required to put it on him. These were the several artifices to make compositions high, and to enrich the apostolical chamber, for now that about which St. Peter gloried, that he had none of it (neither silver nor gold), was the thing in the world for which his successors were most careful.” Immediately following the consecration of Cranmer there was the sentence of divorce, and following upon that was the final breach between Henry VIII. and the Pope, which was declared by a statute prohibiting in future all appeal to Rome under the penalties of *præmunire*. Then followed the statute relating to the matter now in hand—25th Henry VIII., c. 20. It recited that act respecting annates, and the version in section 3—“Forasmuch as in the said act it is not plainly and certainly expressed in what manner and fashion Archbishops and Bishops shall be elected, presented, invested, and consecrated within the realm, and in all other the King's dominions, be it now therefore enacted by the King our Sovereign Lord, by the assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said act and everything therein contained shall be and stand in strength, virtue, and effect; except only that no person or persons hereafter shall be presented, nominated, or commended to the said Bishop of Rome, otherwise called the Pope, or to the See of Rome, to or for the dignity or office of any Archbishop or Bishop within this realm, or in any other the King's dominions, nor shall send nor procure there for any manner of bulls, breeves, palls, or other things requisite for an Archbishop or Bishop, nor shall pay any sums of money for annates, first fruits, nor otherwise, for expedition of any such bulls, breeves, or palls.” The next section provided, that at every avoidance of a bishopric the King might grant to the Dean and Chapter a licence to proceed to election with a letter missive containing the name of the person which they should elect and choose; by virtue of which licence they should elect such person and none other; and if they should defer or delay their election above twelve days after delivery of the letters missive to them—what then? The penalties of a *præmunire*? No; though they would thus prevent the due execution of the act, this was the only consequence—that the King should nominate a Bishop. So much for election; now as to the consecration. Sect. 5 went on to provide, in the case of such a nomination by the King, that such person should be invested and consecrated “with pail and all other benedictions, ceremonies, and things requisite for the same, without suing, procuring, or obtaining any bulls, or other things at the See of Rome;” and then it was added, as to the case of election—“And if the said Dean and Chapter, or prior and convent, after such licence and letters missive to them directed, within the said twelve days, do elect and choose the said person mentioned by the said letters missive, according to the request of the King's Highness, his heirs or successors, thereof to be made by the said letters missive in that behalf, then their election shall stand good and effectual to all intents; and that the person so elected, after certification made of the same election, under the common and covent seal of the electors, to the King's Highness, his heirs or successors, shall

be reputed and taken by the name as Lord elected of the said dignity and office that he shall be elected unto; and then making such oath and fealty only to the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, as shall be appointed for the same, the King's Highness, by his letters patent under the Great Seal, shall signify the said election, if it be to the dignity of a Bishop, to the Archbishop and Metropolitan of the province where the see of the said bishopric was void, if the see of the said Archbishop be full and not void; and if it be void, then to any other Archbishop within this realm, or in any other the King's dominions; requiring and commanding such Archbishop, to whom any such signification shall be made to confirm the said election, and to invest and consecrate the said person so elected to the office and dignity that he is elected unto, and to give and use to him all such benedictions, ceremonies, and other things requisite for the same, without any suing, procuring, or obtaining any bulls, letters, or other things from the see of Rome for the same in any behalf.” The 7th section, however, proceeded to inflict the pains and penalties of *præmunire*; but for what? “If the Dean and Chapter proceed not to election” within twenty days after the license came to their hands. If within twelve days they did not proceed to election, or did not choose the person named by the King, or choose some one else, they acted contrary to the Act; but there was no penalty, and the only consequence was, that the Crown nominated and presented; but if they did not proceed to an election at all within twenty days, they incurred a *præmunire*. *Præmunire* meant a setting up of the Papal, in derogation of the Royal, authority; and if they wilfully refused to elect at all, considering what had been done to the prejudice of the See of Rome as null and void, and preferring obedience to the Pope to their allegiance to their own Sovereign, they incurred the penalties of *præmunire*; but, was the present Court asked to set up the Papal authority in derogation of that of the Queen? The statute went on to inflict the same penalties of *præmunire*, “if any Archbishop or Bishop within any of the King's dominions, after any such election, nomination, or presentation, shall be signified unto them by the King's letters patent, shall refuse, and do not confirm, invest, and consecrate with all due circumstance as is aforesaid,” without suing to Rome, “every such person as shall be so elected, and to them signified as is above mentioned, within twenty days next after the King's letters patent of such signification or presentation shall come to their hands; or else, if any of them, or any other person or persons, admit, maintain, allow, obey, do, or execute any censures, excommunications, interdictions, inhibitions, or any other process or act, of what nature, name, or Act;” or that execution which provided that Bishops should be consecrated without any reference to the See of Rome. Among other usurpations of patronage by the Court of Rome was that of granting bishoprics or benefices by anticipation—by “provision,” as it was called—in the lifetime of the incumbent; and from that followed the title given to the 27th Edward III., “against provisors;” and then followed the 16th Richard II., cap. 5 “(which the Pope called *execrable statum*, and the passing thereof *factum et turpe facinus*), enacting, that ‘if any shall purchase or pursue, or cause to be purchased or pursued in the Court of Rome or elsewhere, any translations of Prelates, processes, sentences of excommunication, bulls, instruments, or any other things whatsoever which touch the King, against him, his Crown, and his Regality, or his realm; and they which bring within the realm, or there receive, or make thereof notification or any other execution whatsoever within the said realm or without, they, their notaries, procurators, maintainers, abettors, fautors, and counsellors, shall be put out of the King's protection, and their lands and goods forfeited to the King, and they shall be attached by their bodies, if they may be found, and brought before the King and his Council, there to answer to the cases aforesaid, or process shall be made against them by *præmunire facias*, in manner as it is contained in other statutes of provisors; and other which do sue in any other court in derogation of the regality of our Lord the King.’” Persons who offended against these statutes were summoned to answer by a writ which commenced with the words “*præmunire facias*” (*præmunire* being supposed to be a barbarous word for *præmoneri*) and the offence itself for which they were called to answer then came to be called by the name of the first words of the writ; but the offence of *præmunire* was the maintaining of Papal usurpations in derogation of the authority of the Crown; nor could the penalties of that offence be incurred by any other than such an act, except only where those penalties were inflicted expressly by statute for other offences, as in the case of assisting in an illegal marriage of any of the Royal Family. So much, then, upon the statute itself; now what had been the interpretation put upon it? The precedents were all one way. There were none in the reign of Edward VI., because an act was passed in the first year of his reign by which all those processes were abolished, and bishoprics were made donative by letters patent. In the reign of Mary the realm was reconciled to the Pope; but there was a passage in “Burnet” relating to that period:—“On the 22nd of March, the very day after Cranmer was burnt, Pool was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury by the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London, Ely, Worcester, Lincoln, Rochester, and St. Asaph. He had come over only a Cardinal Deacon, and was last winter made a Priest, and now a Bishop. It seems he had his *congé d'élire* with his election, and his bulls from Rome already dispatched before this time. The Pope did not know with what face to refuse them, being pressed by the Queen on his account, though he wanted only a colour to wreak his revenge on him, to which he gave vent upon the first opportunity that offered itself. It seems Pool thought it indecent to be consecrated as long as Cranmer lived; yet his choosing the next day for it brought him under the suspicion of having procured his death, so that the words of Elijah to Ahab concerning Naboth were applied to him, ‘Thou hast killed and taken possession.’” In the reign of Elizabeth, the realm again became Protestant; and Parker was her first Archbishop. Burnet, after stating Parker's reluctance, said:—“In the end, he was with great difficulty brought to accept of it. So, on the 8th day of July, the *congé d'élire* was sent to Canterbury; and upon that, on the 22nd of July, a Chapter was summoned, to meet the 1st of August, where the Dean and Prebendaries meeting, they, according to a method often used in their elections, did by a compromise refer it to the Dean, a name whom he pleased, and he naming Dr. Parker, according to the Queen's letter, they all confirmed it, and published their election, signing *Te Deum* upon it. On the 9th of September, the Great Seal was put to a warrant for his consecration, directed to the Bishops of Duresme, Bath and Wells, Peterborough, Landaff, and to Barlow and Scory (styled only Bishops, not being then elected to any Sees), requiring them to consecrate him. From this it appears that neither Tonstal, Bourn, nor Pool were at that time turned out. It seems there was some hope of gaining them to obey the laws, and so to continue in their Sees. This matter was delayed to the 6th of December. Whether this flowed from Parker's unwillingness to engage in so high a station, or from any other secret reason, I do not know. But, then, the three Bishops last named refusing to do it, a new warrant passed under the Great Seal to the Bishop of Landaff; Barlow, Bishop elect of Exeter; Hodekins, Bishop Suffragan of Bedford; Coverdale, late Bishop of Exeter; and Bale, Bishop of Ossory; that they, or any four of them, should consecrate him. So, by virtue of this, on the 9th of December, Barlow, Scory, Coverdale, and Hodekins, met at the church of St. Mary-le-Bow; where, according to the custom, the *congé d'élire*, with the election, and the Royal assent to it, were to be brought before them; and these being read, witnesses were to be cited to prove the election lawfully made; and all who would object to it were also cited. All these things being performed according to law, and none coming to object against the election, they confirmed it according to the usual manner.” So that a practice had grown up then, as now; and who could suppose that opposers were cited, if they were not to be heard? Further, on this point of precedents, Burnet set forth that opposers were to be summoned, adding, “But if any appear, it seemeth that they shall be admitted to make their exceptions in due form of law; and then he cited a case, not occurring in the time of the Commonwealth, but early in the reign of Charles I., in the palmy days of the Church—the case of Dr. Montagu, Bishop of Chichester, whose confirmation was objected to by a person who had no particular interest, and whose exceptions were rejected because they were not offered in form of law, and particularly were neither given in writing, nor signed by an advocate, nor presented by any Proctor of the Court.” Burnet added—“The Parliament, not at first apprised in point of form, were dissatisfied with the conduct of the Vicar-General, and inquired into the behaviour of Dr. Rives on that occasion. Upon which it hath been observed, that Dr. Rives, a most eminent civilian and canonist, admitted that the opposition was good and valid, had it been legally offered; and that the Parliament of that time proceeded upon the same opinion.” Dr. Rives did not conceive that he should have incurred the penalties of *præmunire* by receiving the exceptions if they had been taken in due form. Neither would this Court incur those penalties by hearing the exceptions, if they should prove to be taken in due form, but with regard to the character of the exceptions, it was at present not the time to speak.

Dr. Harding, on the same side, would address a few words upon the objection which was understood to strike the Court, that they were in danger of the penalties of *præmunire*. [Dr. Lushington.—“We never said a word about that; we said that you must show your right to appear.”] These three clergymen appeared, to save their contumacy, all opposers being summoned to appear. Besides, this being a Court, and all persons being called upon, any one offering to appear according to the forms of that Court had *prima facie* a right to be heard. If it was meant to be intimated just now that the Court had no apprehension of a *præmunire*, by what law could it be that the Court considered itself called upon to go through such a mockery of justice in that consecrated place, as to call upon all persons to appear, and then deny the right of every person who appeared in the most solemn forms of ecclesiastical law? (A cry of “Hear, hear,” from several persons.) Assuming that the statute of Henry VIII. was the impediment, it was to be observed that a penal statute was to be construed strictly. What the Legislature thought of this statute might be gathered from the 1st of Mary, cap. 1, repealing all enactments making any offence within the case of *præmunire* since Henry VIII., and it began—“Forasmuch as the state of every King, Ruler, and Governor of any realm, dominion, or commonalty, standeth and consisteth more assured by the love and favour of the subject toward their Sovereign Ruler and Governor than in the dread and fear of laws made with rigorous pains and extreme punishment for not obeying of their Sovereign Ruler and Governor; and laws also justly made for the preservation of the commonwealth, without extreme punishment or great penalty, are more often for the most part obeyed and kept than laws and statutes made with great and extreme punishments.” Although the statute of Henry VIII. had been revived by a subsequent act, here was a legislative description of the statute. Further, a statute ought to be expounded according to the intent of them that made it, where the words were doubtful and uncertain, and according to the rehearsal of the statute. (3 Inst., 330.) The words of a statute must be taken in their lawful and rightful sense. (1 Inst., 381 b.) If there were penalties imposed by the statute of Henry VIII., it was only upon such as should not elect pursuant to the act, or should oppose the Confirmation of the person “so elected” (section 5), that is, “in due form elected” (section 4). If this Court refused to hear the opposers, non *constat* that they were not prepared to prove that Dr. Hampden had not been elected at all, or only by persons who had no right to elect; non *constat* that the master and fellows of some college or

the sheriff and the *posse comitatus* did not break into the cathedral and choose a Bishop. Would it be a violation of the act to allow that to be proved? Non *constat* that the person elected was not under a legal disability,—“a Jew, Turk, infidel, or heretic,” one of the King's enemies, or a person convicted of treason or felony. In “*Evans v. Aslett*,” Jones, 158, in 3 Car. I., decided in the King's Bench, when the circumstances under which the statute was passed were fresh in recollection, and where the question was upon the validity of a lease, the judges stated the manner of making Bishops and all the different steps, and they said that the Archbishop was to examine the election, and the ability of the person: “l'Archevesq. examin le election et ability del person, et sur ce il confirme le election.” What was the title of this act of the 25th of Henry VIII.?—“An Act for the Non-payment of First Fruits to the Bishop of Rome.” Clearly the intention of the makers was directed against Roman usurpation. The doubt arose upon section 5, which inflicted *præmunire* upon persons “admitting, maintaining, allowing, obeying, doing, or executing any censures, excommunications, interdictions, inhibitions, or any other process or act”—but that must be confined to processes or acts *ejusdem generis*—“to the contrary or let of due execution of this act.” That could not include the appearance of a party pursuant to citation.

Dr. R. Phillimore also spoke on the same side, and quoted the case of the Jones's objection against Bishop Montague as a precedent in favour of hearing exceptions when legally tendered.

Dr. Bayford then rose, on behalf of the Chapter, but was stopped by the Court.

The Vicar-General: Notwithstanding the very able arguments which we have heard, I am clearly of opinion that we are bound, under the provisions of the statute of Henry VIII., to proceed to the confirmation of the Bishop. That statute appears to me to have extended beyond the cases embraced in the previous act, and I consider that we should incur the penalties if we did not proceed to confirm this election. (So we understood the learned Judge, but his first two sentences were nearly inaudible, owing to the pressure of the crowd to hear the judgment.) I may observe that the act itself prescribes no mode of proceeding in the performance of the duty enjoined, nor refers to any; the office whence these proceedings issue supplies none beyond the form now in use, and which has prevailed and been acted upon for a period of 300 years. The citation and presentation may seem to imply the existence of others in the call made by them upon opposers to appear and make their objections, if they have any; but how these objections are to be received, in what form to be made, how to be proved or sustained, and with what result, is nowhere, that I can find, laid down with reference to the ceremony of confirmation by any book of authority, or writer on the law, or the practice thereof, as prevailing and established in this country. Whether, in the cases of other countries, any such forms of procedure are to be found grounded upon the authority of the canon law, or the decrees of councils, I am unable to say. In the present case, we are bound by the statute law of the realm, which affords us no alternative but that of confirming the election which is certified to have been made by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, or subject ourselves to the pains and penalties of *præmunire*.

Dr. Lushington: The question which is now to be decided is, whether the parties who have attempted to appear are entitled to appear and be heard before the Commissioners of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. That this Court could have power to examine into any case which can be described in words, regarding the life, conduct, or proceedings of a person chosen to be a Bishop of this realm, since the passing of the Clergy Discipline Act, I entertain the greatest and most serious doubts. I apprehend that it would be impossible for us, under any circumstances, to enter into the consideration of any one fact or circumstance comprised within that statute. But it is not necessary to follow up this consideration; for it is our duty to look in the first instance to the statute law of the land for the regulation of our conduct upon the present occasion. The statute which has been so often referred to, and read in great part by Dr. Addams, is a statute truly described to have been passed at the commencement of the Reformation: a statute memorable, no doubt, for all its provisions, and not the less so because it restored to the Crown of Great Britain its undoubted right, and put to sleep for ever the pretensions of the Bishop of Rome; a statute to be held, therefore, in reverence, and to be carried into execution to the full extent of its spirit and its letter. Now, what are the words of that statute? They admit of no doubt whatever. After having recited that in the act of the 23d of Henry VIII. “it was not plainly and certainly expressed in what manner and fashion Archbishops and Bishops should be elected, presented, invested, and consecrated,” it goes on to enact in express terms, first, that the said act, and everything therein contained, that is, relating to the payment of annates, shall be and stand in strength, virtue, and effect, excepting only that no person shall be presented to the See of Rome; and after having confirmed the former act, therefore, in every respect but one, it prescribes minutely in the 4th, 5th, and 6th sections the form of proceeding. Now, the form of proceeding is this:—The Crown issues a *congé d'élire* to those who have right to elect Bishops, and, at the same time, a letter missive containing the name of the person to be elected. We need not enter into a discussion of the question what would be the state of the case supposing there had been no election at all, because there is presented to us the record of an election under the corporate seal of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, and beyond that corporate seal we cannot go. The statute then directs the consecration; it requires and commands the Archbishop, to whom a signification shall be made, “to confirm the said election, and to invest and consecrate the person so elected to the office and dignity that he is elected unto.” Now, if this were the only passage in the statute, it is directory to the Archbishop, whose commissioners we are, to proceed to the confirmation of the person so chosen. I think that this is not a place nor an occasion in which it would be becoming in us to enter into long and minute examination of the arguments, or of the cases which have been cited. Nor is it in the slightest degree necessary that we should hold that the penalty of *præmunire* would attach. It may be so; perhaps the better opinion is that it would; but if we are ordered to proceed to confirmation, and there is nothing in this statute which gives us a discretion in exercising the power so confided to us, then, I apprehend, it becomes our bounden duty to proceed accordingly. I will advert briefly—it shall be very briefly—to what are called precedents upon this occasion. It appears that, from the passing of this statute of Henry the Eighth, up to the present time, there have been two instances—and two instances only—which are said to savour of precedents. Really, with respect to the case of Archbishop Parker, I am unable to collect from the statement of Dr. Addams that that throws any light upon the construction of this statute; and I must say that it is impossible to take the construction of a statute from a book like the book of Bishop Burnet on the Reformation; the observations of persons not lawyers themselves would not enable us to form a just and legal conclusion. With regard to the case of Bishop Montagu, I must express my opinion very confidently that that was a case in the worst possible times. At what period was it? At a period when the Parliament were usurping the rights of the Crown, and the Crown trenching upon the privileges of the Parliament. It appears quite evident that this precedent occurred—if precedent it be termed—in times when no reliance could be placed upon the decision of any Court whatsoever; for, what right had the House of Commons to interfere with regard to the question whether Dr. Rives had or had not done his duty upon that occasion? Is it not perfectly evident that Dr. Rives, acting as he did upon that occasion, might—I will not say that he was, but might—have been actuated by a fear of encountering the wrath of the House of Commons of those days, and so put this construction upon the proceedings, that the articles had not been signed properly? But am I to come to the conclusion that, because he rejected them for want of form, therefore he would have received them if they had been in form, in the teeth of this statute, without finding it recorded in any book whatever that any such expression ever came from the mouth of Dr. Rives?—for, it is a mere *invenio*, which some persons have thought fit to affix upon his conduct. There are other points with regard to the form of proceeding, and the alleged inconsistency. Why, no doubt there may be inconsistency in these modes of proceeding; indeed, I think it would be vain to deny that such is the case. But really what are the facts? The times when this statute was passed were times when we were emerging from the power of the Papacy into the freedom of the Reformation, and when the practice, and, I am sorry to say, the principles, too, vacillated; and is there any wonder that a Sovereign upon this throne in those times was anxious to retain the ancient form, though, at the same time, anxious to engross into his own hands the real power? I shall follow this up no further than by expressing my conviction, as one of the Commissioners, without saying that any one would incur the penalty of *præmunire*, that I conceive it my duty to refuse to allow the opposition which is now offered, and to proceed to the confirmation of Dr. Hampden.

Sir J. Dodson.—I have only to express my entire concurrence in the judgment which has been given.

The Confirmation was then proceeded with. The Proctor, for the Dean and Chapter, prayed that persons cited and called, and not appearing, might be precluded from the means of further opposing against the election, the manner thereof, or the person elected; and he exhibited the “first schedule,” comprising the citation and return, and praying that opposers be pronounced contumacious, which was decreed accordingly, and the schedule signed by the Vicar-General.

The Proctor then presented his “summary petition,” praying that the Bishop elect might be confirmed upon his alleging and proving the regularity of the election, and the merits of the person elected. The petition was admitted, and a term assigned immediately to prove the matters contained in it; for proof of which he exhibited a certificate touching and concerning the election under the common seal of the Dean and Chapter, a public instrument of the consent of Dr. Hampden, and the Queen's letters patent; alleging that all and singular the matters set forth in these exhibits were true, and so had and done as therein contained. And these public instruments were admitted.

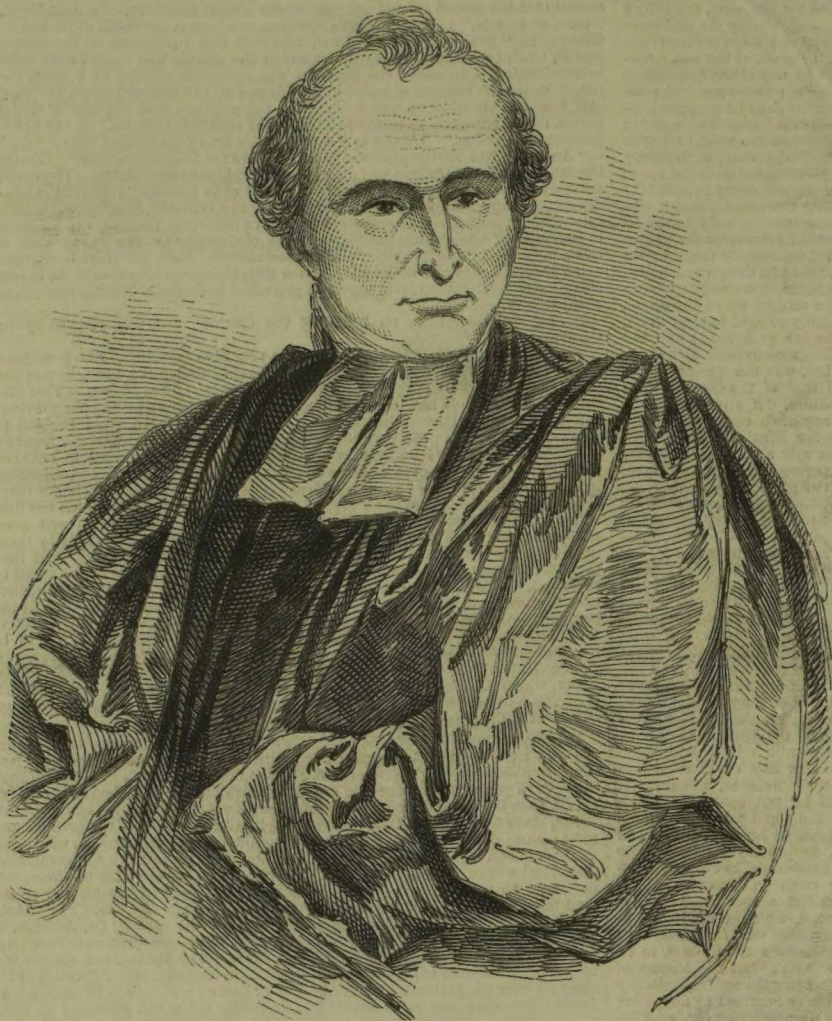
Opposers were then again publicly called, but the proclamation was received with loud laughter and shouts of “Oh, oh!”—“A mockery,” mingled with cries of “Shame,” and “Order.”

The “second schedule” was then signed by the Vicar-General, pronouncing opposers contumacious.

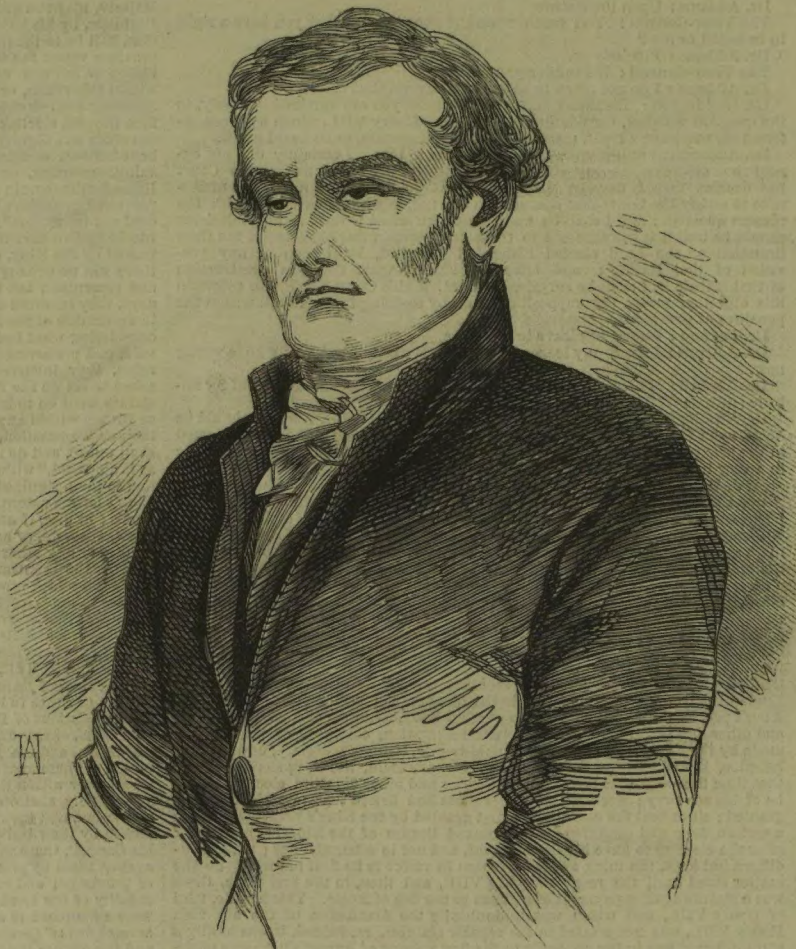
Dr. Hampden next took the oaths of allegiance, of supremacy, of simony, and of due obedience to the Archbishop.

The Vicar-General then proceeded to the act of Confirmation, by reading aloud and signing the definitive sentence as follows:—“In the name of God, Amen. We, Sherrard Beaumont Burnaby, Doctor of Laws, Vicar-General, and official Principal, lawfully constituted, of the Most Rev. Father in God William, by Divine Providence, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, being hereunto sufficiently and lawfully authorised, and having heard, seen, understood, and discussed the merits and circumstances of a certain business of confirmation of an election made and celebrated in the person of the Rev. H. D. Hampden, D.D., elected Bishop and pastor of the Cathedral Church of Hereford, which is controverted and remains undetermined before us in judgment; and having considered the whole process had and done in the business of such confirmation, and having observed all and singular the matters and things that by law in this behalf ought to be observed,—we have thought fit, and do

CONFIRMATION OF DR. HAMPDEN, THE NEW BISHOP OF HEREFORD.



THE RIGHT REV. DR. HAMPDEN BISHOP OF HEREFORD.



THE VERY REV. DR. MEREWETHER, DEAN OF HEREFORD.

thus think fit, to proceed to the giving our definitive sanction or final decree in this business, in manner following:—Whereas, by the acts enacted, deduced, alleged, propounded, exhibited, and proved before us relating to such confirmation, we have amply found and do find that the said election was rightly and lawfully made and celebrated by the Dean and Chapter of the said Cathedral Church of Hereford of the said Rev. the Bishop elect, a man both prudent and discreet, deservedly laudable for his life and conversation, of a free condition, born in lawful wedlock, of due age, and an ordained priest, and that there neither was nor is anything in the ecclesiastical laws that ought to obstruct or hinder his being confirmed by our authority Bishop of the said See; therefore, we, S. B. Burnaby, Doctor of Laws, the Judge aforesaid, having weighed and considered the premises, and with the assistance of the learned in the law, do, by the authority wherewith we are invested, confirm the aforesaid election made and celebrated of the person of the said Rev. R. D. Hampden, D.D., to the Bishopric of Hereford. And we do, as far as is in our power and by law we may, supply all defects whatsoever, in the said election, if any there happen to be. And we do commit unto the said Bishop elected and confirmed the care, government, and administration of the Spirituals of the said Bishopric of Hereford. And we do pronounce, decree, and order, by this our definitive sentence or final decree, which we make and publish in these presents, that the said Bishop so elected and confirmed, or his lawful proctor for him, shall be inducted into the real, actual, and corporal possession of the said Bishopric, and of all its rights, dignities, honours, privileges, and appurtenances whatsoever, and be installed

and enthroned by the Archdeacon of Canterbury, or by his deputy, according to the laudable and approved manner and custom of the said Cathedral Church, not being contrary to the laws and statutes of this realm."

The proceedings then terminated, and the crowd began to leave the church. Dr. Hampden took his leave immediately, and, on reaching the street, was cheered vehemently. The people, however, began to press upon him very inconveniently; and the Apparitor-General, who was conducting him out, found it quite impossible to reach the Doctor's carriage, and with some difficulty placed him in the coach that stood nearest.

It was rumoured that an application would be made to the Court of Queen's Bench to interfere in regard to the election and proceedings thereupon.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.
THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD.

Dr. Hampden entered Oxford University in 1809 as a commoner of Oriel College, and passed his examination for the degree of B.A. At the same time with his predecessor in the chair of Moral Philosophy, Mr. Mill, of Magdalen College, Dr. Hampden's name appears in the first of "Literæ Humaniores," and also of "Disciplina Mathematicæ et Physicæ" in the year 1813. Dr. Hampden subsequently obtained the prize for the Latin Essay in 1814, and was successively fellow and tutor of Oriel College. In 1829 and again in 1831, he filled the office of Public

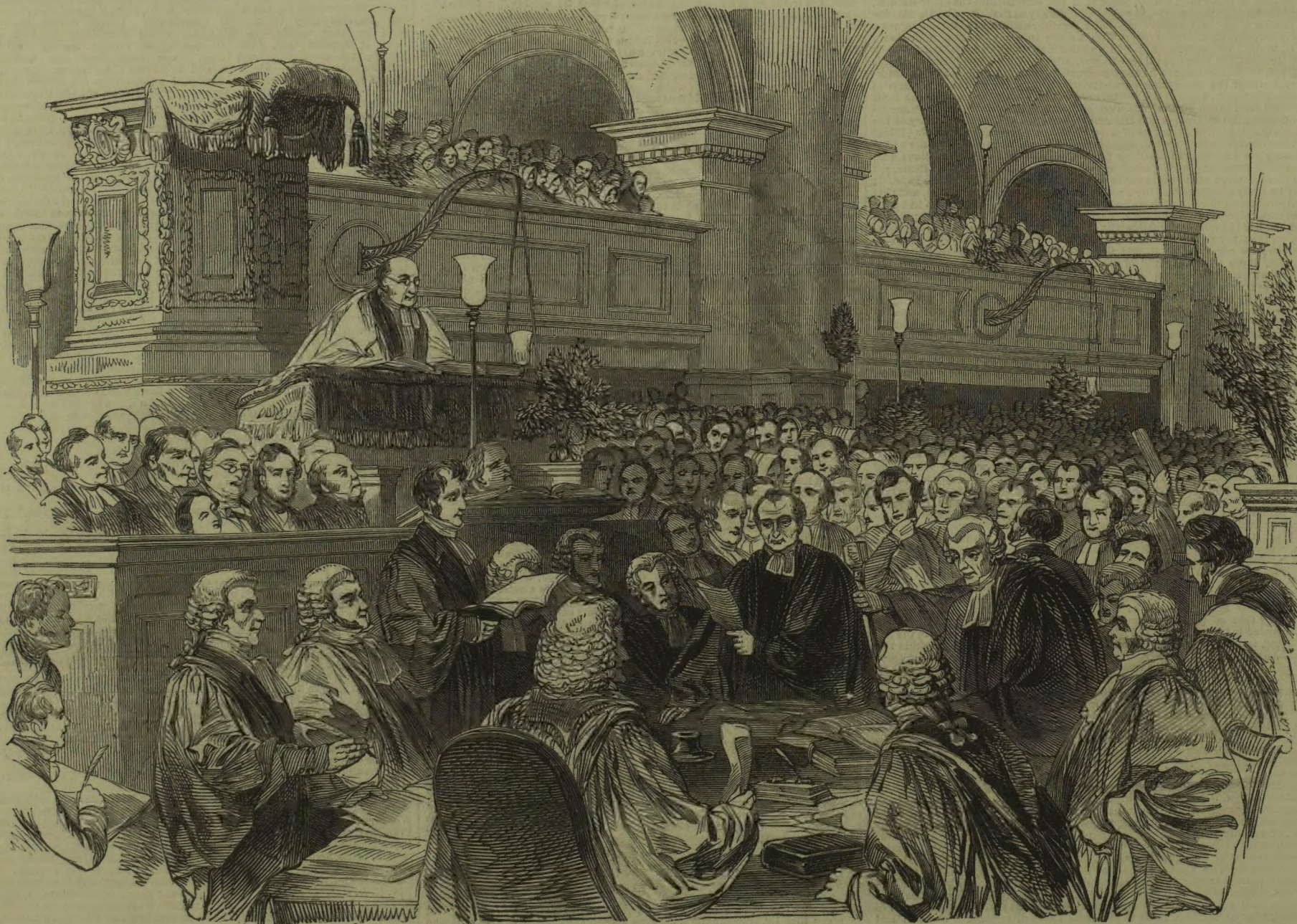
Examiner in Classics; in 1832 he was Bampton University Lecturer. In 1833 he was elected White's Professor of Moral Philosophy; and in 1836 had the Regius Professorship of Divinity conferred upon him by the Ministry of the day. His principal works are his "Bampton Lectures," which have recently occasioned so much discussion, and "The Philosophical Evidences of Christianity and Observations on Dissent." He has written several minor works, and has contributed to the most popular Encyclopædias. He was appointed to the Principalship of St. Mary Hall by Lord Granville.

THE DEAN OF HEREFORD.

Dr. John Merewether, Dean of Hereford, who has taken so prominent a position in opposing the election of Dr. Hampden to the See of Hereford, has distinguished himself by his very extensive and tasteful repair of the Cathedral, as well as by the pious zeal with which he has discharged the duties of his high office. The Dean is an able member of the Archaeological Institute, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. During the Confirmation, on Tuesday, the Dean was in plain dress, and sat in one of the side pews of the church.

THE CONFIRMATION.

The Illustration shows that point of the ceremony at which the New Bishop, ushered by the gentlemen, with the mace, &c., is about to take his seat at the end of the table; whilst the officer with the book stands ready to record any objection made to the election.



THE CONFIRMATION IN ROW CHURCH.

MISS POOLE.

Of the "signal success" of Miss Poole's performance of *Maria*, in "The Daughter of the Regiment," at the Surrey Theatre, we spoke emphatically in our Journal of December 25. We have now the gratification of presenting to our readers a very characteristic Portrait of the gay *Vivandiere*, from a drawing by Mr. Frederick Goodall, whose taste also designed the very pleasing costume.

Miss Poole received her early education in music from the late Mr. J. T. Harris, to whom she was apprenticed when a child. At this time, her precocious talent was surprising; and she appeared at Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden, in pieces written for her.

Many of our readers will doubtless recollect the then popular song of the "Merry Little Drummer," in the "Legion of Honour," composed expressly for Miss Poole, by Alexander Lee, in which she played the drum to perfection, and sang it two hundred nights, to a nightly encore.

In the year 1839, she became the pupil of the late Mr. T. Gibbels, and accompanied that gentleman's party to America, where she played in numerous operas with great success.

For the last two years, Miss Poole has availed herself of the valuable instructions of Mr. Frank Romer; and under his guidance is rapidly attaining a high position in her profession.

MUSIC.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

On Monday night I was present at the first representation of Rossini's beautiful work "La Donna del Lago," at the Théâtre Italien. A more ludicrous *mise en scène* I never have witnessed. Being somewhat acquainted with the scenery at this theatre, I can give you a notion how Sir Walter Scott's lake scenery was depicted. The opening scene was in Greece, with Sappho's rock in the foreground; the second scene was made up from "Maria di Rohan"—French, of course; the third scene, with the bridge, was partly from "Linda da Chamouni," and partly Corsican scenery, from "La Fidanza Corsica." In the second act, we had the Doge's room in Venice, a grotto in Corsica, and the last scene from "La Cenerentola." As to the costumes, the tartans were of the Egyptian and Babylonian styles—some of the soldiers were in Spanish dresses with Puxton hats; Coletti, who was the *Douglas* of *Angus*, had a Corsican dress from "La Fidanza Corsica," mixed with Scotch pepper-and-salt attributes; Gardoni, who was the *Roderick*, had a most extraordinary mixture, which is indescribable. The military band was composed of dummies, headed by men with enormous French horns.

This mounting was too much, even for the good-humoured *habitués*, and there was from time to time an explosion of laughter. It was, as the bills truly affirmed, "une représentation extraordinaire," not, however, for the benefit of Gardoni, as stated, but for the amusement of the public. Before the performance began, an apology was made for Albani, who had a cold.

As for the chorus and orchestra, they were equally intolerable. The band—without a spark of brilliancy in the violins; a tone of shrillness in the wind instruments; the drums wooden and overwooding; the brass harsh and discordant—had not even the merit of pertinence of attack and answer. To those amateurs who had heard the performance of this fine work last season at the Royal Italian Opera, the infliction at the Italiens here was, indeed, terrible. Nor was the cast of the principals at all calculated to satisfy the auditory, notwithstanding the strength in names. Grisi was not so brilliant in *Elena* as in *Linda*; on Tuesday night, the second performance, she sang, however, the finale with its florid divisions, exquisitely. Albani was, on both occasions, too tame and spiritless for the impassioned *Malcolm*; although in the duo with Grisi, in the second act, her superb organ was heard to the best advantage. The Rossinian music is not at all adapted for Coletti; and I am surprised that Lablache did not resume his part of *Douglas*, in which he was wont to produce such an effect. The character of *Roderick Dhu* was quite out of Gardoni's element; bad as Bettini was last season, at Covent Garden Theatre, his energy was preferable to the physical debility of Gardoni: he introduced, as his *aria d'entrata*, a scena by Tadolini, the Musical Director of the Italiens, but it was a very indifferent composition, indifferently sung. Dal Fiori, who played the friend of *Malcolm*, created a merriment at every note, that gave the opera the air of a Palais Royal farce. The honours of both representations fell on Mario. I can afford you no idea of the sensation produced by this tenor. He had been suffering for two months under influenza, and it was imagined that it would be a long time before his voice would be right. Nevertheless, so far from this prophecy being fulfilled, he came out with a force and brilliancy which I do not think he ever before attained. His vocalisation was of the purest and polished style; there was a pathos and energy, a facility and flexibility, a profound sensibility, and a sublimity of expression in his cavatina in the second act, which took the house completely by storm. There was a hurricane of bravos, and the cries of "Bis! bis!" were deafening. Four times was he called for in succession, the whole house rising to cheer—the ladies waving handkerchiefs and throwing bouquets with *urrore*. I have rarely witnessed more exciting displays than those of

Monday and Tuesday evenings at this great vocal triumph of Mario. M. Vatel ought, indeed, to be grateful, for Mario saved the opera from a failure.

I witnessed the fourteenth representation of Verdi's "Jerusalem," at the Académie Royale. I see no reason to modify my opinion of its merits. It is evidently a failure, for it has ceased to draw money. Duprez's voice is now nearly gone, but it is astonishing what he can still accomplish with his musical genius; in the trio in the last act, he managed to raise the enthusiasm of the audience. Madame Julian Van Gelder works hard and screams lustily, and is therefore well calculated for Verdi's strains. Alizard, the basso, had a magnificent organ, but his dwarfish and fat figure is against him. I announced to you the engagement of Roger for Meyerbeer's "Prophète." Madame Pauline Garcia Viardot has not yet accepted the contract of M. M. Duponchel and Roqueplan; but Meyerbeer has written to her, and I think it probable the composer will persuade her to be the *prima donna* of the Académie. She is now creating a powerful sensation in Berlin, in *Valentine* in his "Huguenots"—in the "Sonnambula"—in *Norma*—in *Rosina* in "Il Barbiere," *Alice* in "Robert le Diable," &c. The rehearsals for the "Prophète" begin in September, and it is to be produced on the 15th of January, 1849. Guasco, the Italian tenor, has been engaged also at the Académie. He is now with Salvi, Tamburini, Frezzolini, Angri, &c., at St. Petersburg.

Auber's "Haydée" is drawing immense houses at the Opera Comique. M. Roger, who is the representative of the Venetian Admiral *Loredan*, in *Infad-*



MISS POOLE IN THE "DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT."

dition to his engagement at the Académie, which begins in September next, and is for two years, at 60,000 francs per year, has just signed a contract for the forthcoming season, at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. He will make his *début* in the opera of "Haidée," the Italian version of which will be written by Signor Giamioni. Auber will compose the recitatives, and make some changes expressly for the Covent Garden company, and there is a great probability of his visiting London, to superintend the mounting of his masterpiece. This is the first time that one of Auber's productions has been prepared for the Italian stage in London; and, with the coming of such a famed tenor and fine actor as Roger, will create no little curiosity and interest in our musical circles.

In addition to Mlle. Lind, Madame Tadolini, and Madame Montenegro, as *prime donne* for her Majesty's Theatre, the engagements of Madame Barbieri, now at the San Carlo, in Naples, and of Madame Stoltz, are rumoured. The latter is now in Paris, and offered to sing gratis for six months at the Opera National, which was declined by M. Adam, the Director. There is also a report that she will appear at the Opera Comique, with Duprez and Barroillet, who leave the Académie Royale shortly.

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.—An old "man-of-war's man," the boatswain of a yacht belonging to a gentleman who was about to sail for the Mediterranean, having obtained a brief leave of absence, went lately to London in one of the Gravesend steamers. In the boat he met with a young man, a servant to one of the officers at Tilbury Fort, whom he had never seen before, and on returning the next day, he found the same man on board, and "Jack" having scraped acquaintance, they entered into conversation, during which the officer's servant stated that he was to start for China in ten days, and that he had been to town to see a lawyer respecting some property to which he believed he was heir; but upon referring to the will it had been discovered that he was only to inherit the property in the event of an uncle, supposed to be drowned some years since, not coming forward to claim it. The name of a Lord Glanville being mentioned, the sailor observed, "Why, messmate, I have heard and know that name well." Mutual explanations took place, when it turned out that the boatswain was the very missing uncle, and will now inherit the property, worth in all about £5000.

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT EDIFICE.—In digging foundations for a new court of correctional police in the Court and to the south of the Sainte-Chapelle of the Palace of Justice, at Paris, a surface of from 400 to 500 square metres, forming the foundations of an ancient edifice, have been discovered. These consist of several chambers, with walls two metres in thickness, like those of the Palais de Thermes, Rue de la Harpe. As in the Parvis Notre Dame, parts of columns, medals, broken crockery, and some small works of art, have been found.

LITERARY DISCOVERY.—An enrolment has been found of the letters belonging to Edward, the first Prince of Wales; which from its antiquity of above five centuries, its interesting contents, with its historical bearings, besides being the only record of that nature in existence, is decidedly the most important discovery of modern times.

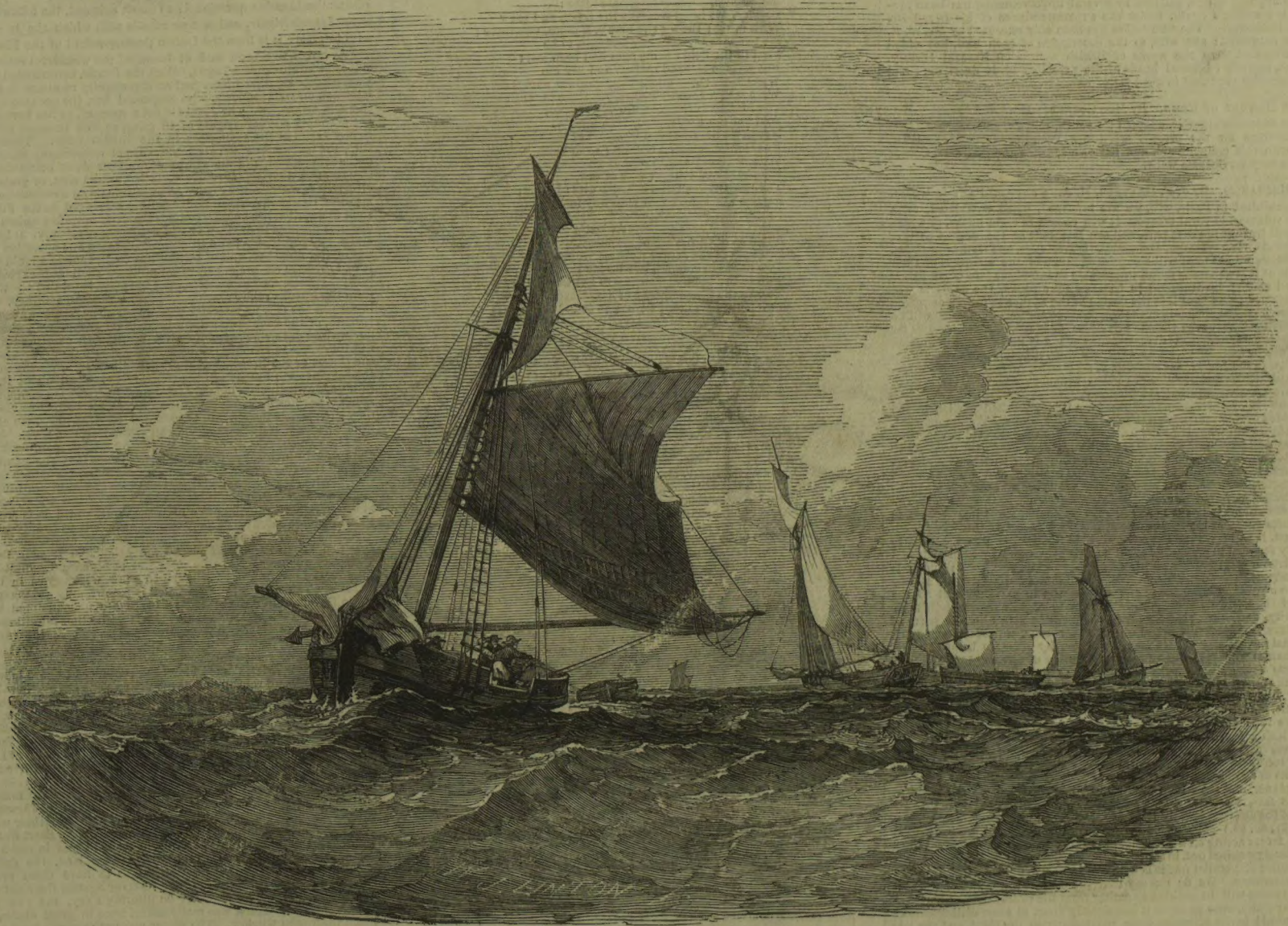
THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—In consequence of the action which was recently raised by Miss Hoare against Captain Dickson, as Secretary of this institution, a very considerable expense has been incurred, and a subscription has been got up to liquidate the debt. This will enable the society to apply its funds to the objects which its promoters had in view. The subscription has already reached a considerable sum.

The Government have determined upon granting a gratuity of £70 to the widow of the late Mr. James Walker, surgeon, of Manchester, who died in the early part of last year of fever, taken in the discharge of his duty as medical officer of the London-road district. We understand that Government has also granted similar gratuities in some cases at Liverpool and Chester.

SOLE-FISHING.

The Artist has chosen for the locality of this picturesque British Fishery, the Silver Slip, about fourteen miles off Flamborough Head, on the Yorkshire coast, where he shows us Margate boats trawling for Soles. The Silver Slip was discovered about six years ago, by chance: it then appeared to be a fault in the strata about three-quarters of a mile long, the depth from 24 fathoms, dropping suddenly down to about 40 fathoms. When the Silver Slip was first found, the fishermen considered there to have been a bed 5 or 6 feet thick of fish; but it is now nearly all worked out.

The Sole inhabits the sandy shore all round our coast, where it keeps to the bottom, and feeds upon small testaceous animals, and the fry of other fishes: as Soles will not readily take bait, they are almost entirely caught by trawling. Mr. Yarrell states that eighty-six thousand bushels of Soles have been received at Billingsgate within twelve months.



SOLE FISHING.—MARGATE SMACKS TRAWLING IN THE SILVER SLIP, OFF FLAMBOROUGH HEAD.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

LITERATURE.

REAL LIFE IN INDIA. By an OLD RESIDENT. Houlston and Stoneman.

Lest our readers may be misled by the title of this very useful book, it may be as well to state that it is not a Sketch-book of Scenery and Manners, and Anglo-Indian gossip—of tiffins and tiger-hunts, of loiterings in camp and quarters, and of hotel and club sojourns—such as form the staple of scores of flimsy volumes, purporting to show "Life in India." The volume before us is of a much more real and serviceable character: its author, the "Old Resident," remarks that these are not the times in which persons read books that do not relate to their immediate concerns; and thus he explains how hand-books and guide-books, in octavo, have taken precedence of quarto histories and ponderous travels. His pocket volume carries economy still further, by containing in the fewest possible words and the smallest compass, a body of serviceable information not only in relation to the preparation for a visit to India, but to what likewise concerns European "Life in India." Thus, we have a brief description of the country, and its Government; the India services—what appointments to get, and how to get them—a chapter specially serviceable to the thousand and one "Old Correspondents" and "Constant Readers" who address us upon such matters during the year. "The Choice of Routes to India" is as minute as Marianne Starke or John Murray upon the Continent of Europe, where every tin-pot kingdom has its "red book." Thus, the "Old Resident" gives us preparations for the voyage to India, equipments by ship and overland route; rates of passage-money, baggage-charges; cab-fares across the desert, and transit by dromedary or donkey; and how, by the arrangements of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, you may live luxuriously upon turtle and champagne in steam-boat palaces, spin out the journey by being alternately dropped and picked up in Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar (the line, indeed, falling in pleasant places), and at the latter point, as soon as you get tired of its rock wonders and picturesque population, get again picked up by the Alexandria steamer, and thus conveyed to Egypt, where the plagues of the journey begin. However, you are told how to encounter these—how to keep off mosquitoes and travelling sharks, and save your three dozen shirts and waistcoats—and, having arrived in India, you are informed how to travel in the Presidencies, and to live at an Out-station; the latter, by the way, is "fast life;" made up of tiger and hog hunting, giving *fêtes* in *bungalows* that would shame Portland-place in its unpicturesque propriety. All those matters—not forgetting money accommodation and "up the country"—are minutely explained; and we have a chapter on health, telling us how beer and brandy-paunee shorten life; and at the same time how the abuse of medicine in India has increased the decrement of life one-half per cent. Lastly, come lists of agents, tables of distances, regulations, and precedence; the latter, by the way, an important matter in a nation of nabobs. Our readers will find in this work a great amount of information, such as is most in requisition among persons interested in India.

THE SOUVENIR OF THE SEASON. THE WAKE OF EXTACY, A MEMORY OF JENNY LIND. By F. W. N. BAYLEY. Willoughby and Co.

This is a poetic commemoration of Mlle. Lind's lyrical impersonations; or, as the author terms it, "an ideal and happy memory of the glorious and gifted being, whose genius crowned, and whose triumphs celebrated, the Summer Season at her Majesty's Theatre." The plan of the work is this: first, we have a photographic portrait of Mlle. Lind; and then, seven ideal illustrations, designed by Kenny Meadows, of the Invocation, Alice, Aminta, Norma, Marea, Amalia, and Susanna; all lithographed by Hammerton. To each illustration is appended a poem descriptive of the character represented, and this is written in a vein of genuine enthusiasm and extacy.

PRACTICAL HINTS ON DECORATIVE NEEDLEWORK. By Miss LAMBERT. Second Edition. Murray.

Tapestry, or canvass work, and the Mounting and Making-up of Needlework, are the matters treated of in this manual; and those with the precision and distinctness which the subjects demand. Miss Lambert has lately retired from the active duties of the profession, and this little book is a sort of legacy for the improvement of this branch of decorative art, which the author thinks has, hitherto, depended too much on the taste, frequently a false one, of France and Germany.

THE DRAWING-ROOM TABLE-BOOK. Edited by Mrs. S. C. HALL. Virtue. An elegant gift-book of the season, consisting of Poems by various hands, and Tales by the gifted lady whose name appears in the title-page. The illustrations are from steel-plates, printed on the same page with the letter-press, within a tasteful border. The plates are acknowledged to be selected from the best of a large number at the command of the Publisher: they are not actual novelties, but are specimens of first-rate engraving, mostly from pictures by masters of the first eminence. The Tales by Mrs. Hall are distinguished by that naturalness and vivacity, as well as excellent moral aim, for which the writings of this lady have ever been remarkable.

LONDON CRIBS AND PUBLIC EDIFICES. Grant and Griffith. A little book for the play-room, with portraits of the "Cries," and a view of some public building in the background of the picture. We cannot say much for the artist, who, perhaps, is not aware of the benefit of accustoming children to works of pure art; his plates are scratchy and feeble, and want colouring. The descriptive letter-press is scarcely of average merit: for example, of St. Paul's Cathedral—"It took thirty-five years building, the expenses of which were raised by a duty on coals;" such loose writing as this must be prejudicial to the children's minds, and tend to make education almost as much a matter of unlearning as of learning. The best portion of the book is the wrapper, which is an ingenious and spirited design.

PHOTOGRAPHY. By an AMATEUR. Folthorpe, Brighton. This is a popular treatise, designed to afford the reader a practical acquaintance with photography. The instructions appear to be clearly given, though with brevity; and to be worthy of the attention of all who aim at becoming photographers.

BECHSTEIN'S CHAMBER BIRDS. Ott and Co. This is a translation of Dr. Bechstein's well-known Treatise on Chamber Birds, an excellent edition of which, marked by several improvements, has been produced, since the author's death, under the superintendence of his friend Dr. Lehmann, of Hamburg. The translation has been ably executed by Mr. W. E. Shuckard, the naturalist; and who, to the description of each bird, has added observations compiled from the works of British writers on Natural History. There are, also, cleverly engraved heads of the principal birds described; and the work is otherwise produced in good taste.

THE HISTORY OF ROME. By Miss CORNER. Dean and Co. A volume of an educational series, adapted for youth, schools, and families. The principal authorities for the present work are Professor Niebuhr and Dr. Arnold; and with this eminent aid, and her own sensible method, Miss Corner has produced a very serviceable work.

TREATISE ON MECHANICS. By J. F. HEATHER, M. A. STATICS. PART I. Weale. This work, published in Parts, will, we are informed, when completed, form two handsome volumes, in royal octavo. It will consist of eight books, of which the first four will treat of the first part, and the last four of the second part, of the following heads, viz.:—Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, and Hydrodynamics.

The first volume, we are told, will comprise as much of the elements of their several subjects as it is generally found practicable to introduce into our military seminaries, and similar institutions; in the last four books, the subjects will be severally resumed; and thus it is the design of the author to form a complete and valuable work on the elements of the science. Numerous problems will be given, as exemplifications of the various principles deduced, and as exercises for the student; but, no lengthened dissertation upon any particular application of the subject will be introduced. The work will thus, it is hoped, prove an acceptable addition to the libraries of students of all classes, whether as an introduction to the principles and practice of various branches of engineering, or to the sublime investigations of physical astronomy.

It would, doubtless, be premature to form, from this published portion of the work, any decided opinion respecting the merits of the whole. We are enabled, however, to judge, from what is before us, that the work is intended to furnish a philosophical as well as a mathematical treatise on forces; based, if we may so speak, on the labours of Poisson and Duchayla, with some variations and probable improvements. The author, indeed, flatters himself, and we think not without satisfactory reasons, that he has now rendered complete Duchayla's proof of the statical parallelogram. The introduction consists chiefly, and of course, of the definitions incident to the science of Statics; and in reference to this point we take occasion to observe that Newton's first law of motion—that if a body be at rest, it will continue at rest, and if in motion, it will continue to move uniformly forward in a right line, till it is acted upon by some external force—is only true if the motion of a body be defined as in this book; and it is manifestly incorrect, therefore, to call a rotatory motion of the parts of a body about its centre of gravity a motion of the body itself; as we know that all the various parts of the heavenly bodies rotate uniformly about axes through their centres of gravity, and that a rotatory motion being once given to the parts of any body whatever, such motion would continue for ever, unless counteracted by some external force. Our author may, therefore, lay claim to being the first writer on Mechanics who has given consistent definition of force and motion, and who has properly distinguished in the outset between the forces with respect to a body, and with respect to its various parts.—(Intro. §§ 5, 6, * 6.)

Mr. Heather treats, first, on the equilibrium of forces, all applied to the same material particle, and having their lines of direction all in one plane. He then proceeds to give the application of the foregoing principles to the solution of problems, of which a judicious series are introduced into the second, fifth, and seventh chapters, manifesting good judgment in their selection, and good taste in their modes of solution. Chapter the third treats on the equilibrium of forces of which the points of application, and the lines of direction, are all situated in one and the same plane, and the author establishes his point without the assistance of the lever; in fact, we think that, as far as he has gone, he has kept in view the analogies of the different parts of the subject more than most previous writers. (See §§ 57, 62, 67, 69, 90.) The distinction between the conditions of equilibrium of the exterior forces acting on a body, and the conditions of equilibrium of all the forces, is clearly pointed out, in sections 54, 55, 56, 93, &c.; and, from sections 75 to 80, the centre of parallel forces is determined in a more clear and complete manner than heretofore. We do not say that the present work is free from defects; but the reader will be enabled to gather from the preceding remarks that it may justly lay claim, even so far as it has already gone, to some distinguishing merits. We would invite attention more particularly to the third and the last chapters of this published portion of the work.

THE PRINCESS; A MEDLEY. BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

The story of the new poem by Alfred Tennyson is exceedingly simple. There is a public holiday in the park of an English Baronet, which is thrown open to the townspeople and their Mechanics' Institute. The Baronet's family, his daughter Lilla, her brother and his college friends, assemble among the ruins of the Priory, and the conversation turning on college life, Lilla declares, were she a "Princess," she would found a university for women, where they would be made the equals of men in knowledge and science.

"And I would teach them all things; you should see."
The brothers' friends laugh at the idea of seeing the "old halls" alive
"With prudes for proctors, dowagers for deans,
And sweet girl-graduates in their golden hair."

And one of them tells the tale of a "Princess," who really did found such a college, and what became of it; how the betrothed of the Princess and two friends entered it disguised, and are discovered; how a war ensued between the Royal fathers, ending in a frightful combat; how the wounded Prince and his companions are borne into the cottage, and tended out of pity; how it ripens into love, and how all the grand scheme for the building up the independence of woman, falls to the ground! To this very imperfect outline of the tale, we add the following extracts:—

THE MANSION.

And me that morning Walter showed the house,
Greek, set with busts: from vases in the hall
Flowers of all heavens, and lovelier than their names,
Grew side by side; and on the pavement lay
Carved stones of the Abbey-ruin in the park,
Huge Ammonites, and the first bones of Time;
And on the tables, every clime and age
Jumbled together; celts and calumets,
Claymore and snowshoe, toys in lava, fans
Of sandal, amber, ancient rosaries,
Laborious orient ivory sphere in sphere,
The cursed Maylayan crease, and battle-clubs
From the isles of palm: and higher on the walls,
Betwixt the monstrous horns of elk and deer,
His own forefathers' arms and armour hung.

THE FLIGHT—THE KING—THE COLLEGE.

To a livelier land; and so by town and thorp,
And tith, and blowing bosks of wilderness,
We gain'd the mother-city thick with towers,
And in the Imperial palace found the king.
His name was Gama; crack'd and small his voice;
A little dry old man, without a star,
Not like a king: three days he feasted us,
And on the fourth I spake of why we came,
And my betroth'd. "You do us, Prince," he said,
Airing a snowy hand and signet gem,
"All honour. We remember love ourselves
In our sweet youth: there did a compact pass
Long summers back, a kind of ceremony—
I think the year in which our olives fall'd.
I would you had her, Prince, with all my heart,
With my full heart: but there were widows here,
Two widows, Lady Psyche, Lady Blanche;
They fed her theories, in and out of place
Maintaining that with equal husbandry
The woman were an equal to the man.
They harp'd on this; with this our banquets rang;
Our dances broke and buzz'd in knots of talk;
Nothing but this: my very ears were hot
To hear them. Last, my daughter begg'd a boon
A certain summer-palace which I have
Hard by your fathers' frontier: I said no,
Yet being an easy man, gave it; and there,
All wild to found an University
For maidens, on the spur she fled; and more
We know not."

LADY PSYCHE'S ORATION.

Thereupon she took
A bird's-eye view of all the ungracious past;
Glanced at the legendary Amazon
As emblematic of a nobler age;
Appraised the Lycian custom, spoke of those
That lay at wine with Lar and Luccmo;
Ran down the Persian, Grecian, Roman, lines
Of empire, and the woman's state in each,
How far from just; till waming with her theme,
She fulminated out her scorn of laws Salique,
And little-footed China, touched on Mahomet
With much contempt, and came to chivalry:
When some respect, however slight, was paid
To woman, superstition all awry;
However, then commenced the dawn: a beam
Had slanted forward, falling in a land
Of promise; fruit would follow. Deep, indeed,
Their debt of thanks to her who first had dared
To leap the rotten pales of prejudice,
Disyoke their necks from custom, and assert
None lordlier than themselves but that which made
Woman and man. She had founded; they must build:
Here might they learn whatever men were taught:
Let them not fear: some said their heads were less;
Some men's were small; not they the least of men;
For often fitness compensated size:
Besides, the brain was like the hand, and grew
With using; thence the man's, if more, was more;
He took advantage of his strength to be
First in the field: some ages had been lost;
But woman ripened earlier, and her life
Was longer; and albeit their glorious names
Were fewer, scattered stars, yet since in truth
The highest is the measure of the man,
And not the Kaffir, Hottentot, Malay,
Nor those horn-headed breakers of the glebe,
But Homer, Plato, Verulam; even so
With woman; and in arts of government
Elizabeth and others; arts of war,
The peasant Joan and others; arts of grace,
Sappho and others vivid with any man.

At last
She rose upon a wind of prophecy,
Dilating on the future: "everywhere
Two heads in council, two beside the hearth,
Two in the tangled business of the world,
Two in the liberal offices of life,
Two plummets dropt for one to sound the abyss
Of science, and the secrets of the mind:
Musician, painter, sculptor, critic, more;
And everywhere the broad and bounteous Earth
Should bear a double growth of those rare souls,
Poets, whose thoughts enrich the blood of the world."

THE LECTURE ROOM.

And then we stroll'd
From room to room: in each we sat, we heard
The grave Professor. On the lecture seat
The circle rounded under female hands
With flawless demonstration: follow'd then
A classic lecture, rich in sentiment,
With scraps of thundrous Epic lifted out
By violet-hooded Doctors, elegies
And quoted odes, and jewels five-words-long
That on the stretch'd fore-finger of all Time
Sparkle for ever: then we dipt in all
That treats of whatsoever is, the state,
The total chronicles of man, the mind,
The morals, something of the frame, the rock,
The star, the bird, the fish, the shell, the flower,
Electric, chemic laws, and all the rest,
And whatsoever can be taught and known.

THE MORAL.

"Blame not thyself too much," I said, "nor blame
Too much the sons of men and barbarous laws;
These were the rough ways of the world till now.
Henceforth thou hast a helper, me, that know
The woman's cause is man's; they rise or sink
Together, dwarf'd or godlike, bond or free,
For she that out of Lethe scales with man
The shining steps of Nature, shares with man
His nights, his days, moves with him to one goal,
Stays all the fair young planet in her hands—
If she be small, slight-natured, miserable,
How shall men grow?"

For woman is not undevelop't man,
But diverse: could we make her as the man
Sweet love were slain, whose dearest bond is this,
Not like to like, but like in difference:
Yet in the long years liker must they grow;
The man be more of woman, she of man;
He gain in sweetness and in moral height,
Nor lose the wrestling thews that throw the world;
She mental breadth, nor fall in childward care:
More as the double-natured Poet says:

Till at the last she set herself to man,
Like perfect music unto noble words;
And so these twain, upon the skirts of Time,
Sit side by side, full-summ'd in all their powers,
Dispensing harvest, sowing the To-be,
Self-reverent each, and reverencing each,
Distinct in individualities,
But like each other, ev'n as those who love.
Then comes the staterlier Eden back to men:
Then reign the world's great brides, chaste and calm
Then springs the crowning race of humankind.
May these things be."

Sighing she spoke, "I fear
They will not."

"Dear, but let us type them now
In our own lives, and this proud watchword rest
Of equal; seeing either sex alone
Is half itself, and in true marriage lies
Nor equal, nor unequal."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS USSHER.

The name of Ussher, one of the most gallant of our naval officers, will have record in history, not for its fame alone, but for its connection with that of Napoleon on a memorable occasion.

Thomas Ussher was the scion of a highly respectable Irish family, which went to the sister country with King John, when their chief changed his name of Neville for that of the office which he filled under the monarch. Ussher counted among his ancestors the celebrated Archbishop Ussher. His father was the Rev. Henry Ussher; and he himself was born in 1779. He entered the British Navy early in life, and was a midshipman on board the *Invincible*, in Howe's action, in 1794. He was Acting Lieutenant of the *Minotaur*, and served on shore with a division of seamen, at the reduction of St. Lucia. He was subsequently Acting Lieutenant of the *Pelican*, in the action with the French frigate *Medea*, in 1796; at the sinking of the French 16-gun privateer *Fronpneur*, in 1797; and at the capture of Trinidad. He commanded the boats of the *Pelican* in twenty-five actions, and was twice badly wounded. When Commander of the *Redwing*, in 1806 and 1807, he drove on shore a Spanish flotilla at Tariffa; and another at Callasal, Valencia; and he afterwards destroyed three privateers, and attacked a flotilla off Cape Trafalgar, sinking four, and capturing eight vessels. He was Captain of the *Leiden*, in the Expedition to Walcheren; and of the *Hycinth*, in 1811. While in command of the boats of the latter ship, in conjunction with those of the *Goshawk* and *Resolute*, he entered the harbour of Malaga, spiked the guns on the Mole-head battery, and boarded and brought out two privateers. In 1812 Ussher was captain of the *Undaunted*; and, after some brilliant actions on board of her—among them, the capture of the town of Cassis—he and his vessel were employed to convey Napoleon to Elba. This difficult task he performed most gracefully, in a manner highly creditable to the chivalrous and triumphant nation whom he served. The Emperor felt so pleased with his conduct, that he presented him with his snuff-box, of great value. An anecdote recorded of this momentous journey illustrates the classic taste and courteous readiness of Ussher. The Emperor, one day during the passage, expressed himself a little apprehensive of the apparent roughness of the weather. "Fear nothing, Sir," replied Ussher, "I have more confidence than Caesar's pilot." Captain Ussher was created a C.B. in 1818, and a K.C.H. in 1831. In the latter year he was also appointed Commissioner of Bermuda and Halifax dockyards; he was subsequently made a Commodore, and was second in command of the fleet in the West Indies. He received the nomination of Rear-Admiral of the White, and as such hoisted his flag on board the *Crocodile*, only a few days before his death. Sir Thomas Ussher married a daughter of Thomas Foster Esq., of the Grove, Buckinghamshire, by whom he leaves three sons and two daughters. His eldest son is a Post Captain in the Navy, the second a Captain of Marines, and the youngest, we believe, is in the Commissary Department serving at Canada. Sir Thomas Ussher, who was Chief of the Irish Station, died at the Admiralty House, Cove Cork, on the 6th instant, in his sixty-ninth year. Sir Thomas had a pension of £250 per annum for wounds received in the service, and another of £150 for merit; he was, indeed, in every respect, an ornament to the British Navy. He was remarkable on all occasions, even among the bravest of his companions in arms, for his determination and daring against the enemy, and yet how brightly does his treatment of his Imperial captive contrast with the conduct of others who forgot our national chivalry when the Emperor was at St. Helena.

MR. ELMES.

HENRY LONSDALE ELMES was the son of the late Surveyor of the Port of London: his uncle is an eminent builder in the metropolis. He himself, though but a young man, was one of England's most accomplished architects. Those magnificent buildings, the Collegiate Institution, and St. George's Hall, at Liverpool, are from his designs. His fame had latterly spread far and wide. At the time of his lamented death, he was engaged in various works—among others, in erecting mansions for Hugh Hornby, Esq., and Hardman Earle, Esq., near Wootton; and for the late Mayor of Liverpool, George Laurence, Esq., at New Brighton. "Few events," says the *Liverpool Chronicle*, "have excited more general regret. A brilliant genius has been for ever extinguished. Enduring monuments of his fine taste will live in the buildings we have named. His loss is a national one. A career so bright in its commencement must, had it been prolonged, have been glorious at its close."

Elmes died in Spanish Town, Jamaica, on the 26th November, 1847, in his 34th year. He had gone thither for the benefit of his health: his complaint was consumption. Mr. Elmes has left a widow and one child to deplore his irreparable loss.

Prince Albert was so delighted with St. George's Hall, during his visit to Liverpool in the July of 1846, that he sent the architect a gold medal, as a mark of how he appreciated and esteemed the author of that noble edifice.

THE FRENCH FRIGATE "PSYCHE"—A NEW SHELL.

WHILE the Invasion question is so much agitated, the following description of a novel French frigate, and a new missile with which she is armed, will be read with interest; it is from the Lisbon Correspondent of the *Times*:—

"As much has been said at home of the wonderful capabilities of a French ship of war now in the Tagus, called the *Psyche*, commanded by Count Gourdon, I am glad to say that I have had an opportunity of discussing with persons well-informed on such subjects, who inspected her, the peculiarities of her construction and armament. The *Psyche* is not a steamer, as has been erroneously stated; she is simply a smart frigate of 40 guns, as well manned and as well appointed as any vessel of the same class in the British navy. Though rated a 40-gun ship, she carries but 30; but these are of tremendous weight; the 22 on the main being all 84, and the eight on the upper deck being 32-pounders. These guns can be used indifferently for shell, round shot, or grape; but they are exclusively devoted in the *Psyche* for experiments on a concussion shell, which, being a recent Gallic invention, is exclusively employed in the French service. The shell in question has no fuse, and it is perfectly harmless unless it passes a certain distance through the air, with a certain degree of velocity. It ignites by concussion, and not by percussion; and its chief destination and operation is that of lodging in the matter aimed at, and of setting fire to it, though should it pierce the object, it will produce all the effects of an ordinary shell as it explodes. It is harmless until it gains a certain velocity, and it may be rolled on the floor or dropped from the upper to the lower deck without the least injury, and, even if it be broken in the fall, no mischief will ensue. The shell was invented by Captain Billelte, of the French naval service, and it was actively used in 1844 at Mogador with such terrific certainty that wherever it fell the town was instantly on fire. Persons in the habit of using it say that half-a-dozen lodging in the *Hove*, the *Queen*, or the *Albion*, would set the ship in a blaze the moment they struck the side, as each burrows in the wood, tears up all about it, and ignites everything with which each morsel of the contents comes in contact. There are neither mortars nor howitzers on board the *Psyche*; all her guns are fitted in the ordinary manner, as the shell to be effective requires no more elevation of the gun from whence it is discharged than an ordinary round shot.

"The vast superiority of a frigate having all her main-deck guns 84-pounders, and firing 10-inch shells from each, is evident, but the admirers of the *Psyche* will not rest there, as they assert she is more than a match for a line-of-battle-ship. When we shall see a British 60 or 80-gun ship allowing a French frigate to get within range without blowing her out of the water, we may be alarmed at the so much vaunted power of the *Psyche*. Still it is well to know that a French frigate rated at 40 guns carries no less than twenty-two 84-pounders on her main-deck, and eight 32-pounders on her quarter-deck, and that half-a-dozen shot from them well placed are calculated to play destruction with an enemy of superior force, who does not commence by disabling her. Captain Billelte, the inventor of the shell, died a few weeks since in the Naval Hospital at Paris. The secret of the new shell is known only to the proper department of the Government; the officers on board are unacquainted with it. All they know is that such articles are served out with other munitions of war, and that when they have witnessed the operation of the shell, the result has invariably been the same."

A FRENCH convict, named Florentin, sentenced to hard labour at the hulks for twenty years, and sent in one of the prison vans to Brest, having on his arrival a few days ago all his members swollen from the long and close confinement, a common result, we understand, of these journeys, was, as is usual in such cases, put into a warm bath, in which he almost immediately expired.

REIGN OF TERROR AT LIVERPOOL.—Recently an extraordinary number of highway robberies have been committed in the neighbourhood of Liverpool by armed gangs of unemployed navvies, and it is supposed, Irish emigrants; and the general terror has arrived at such a pitch, that any one obliged to be out after dark carries arms. In allusion to this circumstance the *Liverpool Mail* says:—"Some are like to hurt themselves more than the highwaymen who may attack them, by their ignorance of the proper way to use their weapons of defence. On Friday night (last week) three gentlemen went a short distance from town in a car. One mounted the box, with a loaded pistol in one hand and a life preserver in the other; on entering rather a dark lane, the defender of the box, changing the position of his weapons so as to have them ready for immediate service, unluckily brought the life-preserver against the head of the driver, who was nearly knocked off his seat; on uttering a cry, the two gentlemen inside, thinking that an attack was really made, were in great alarm, and presented a pistol from each window. The driver was not so much hurt as frightened, as he also thought that the blow came from some desperado who was going to kill them all."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE WEATHER.

On Saturday last a page in the service of Mrs. Dickinson, of Bramblebury House, Plumstead, Woolwich, absconded with £159, in Bank of England notes and gold, the property of the butler. He is described as between 17 and 18 years of age.

M. Miranda, Director of the Madrid and Aranjuez Railway, is making arrangements for carrying on the line to Alicante.

The people of Milan, with a view to injuring the Austrian revenue, have entered into a voluntary obligation to abstain from smoking.

The deliveries of tea last week were about 532,400lb., being a large increase compared with the previous week.

On Monday Mr. Thomas Quested Finnis was elected as Alderman for Tower Ward, in the room of the late Alderman Lucas, deceased.

His Excellency General Eathem Bey and son, and Colonel Lambert Bey, with suite, from Egypt, have been lately staying in Manchester for the purpose of visiting the principal manufactories and works.

The Baroness de Bock expired on Wednesday (last week) at Bath. She had been ill only a few days.

The good-service pay of 25s. per diem has been conferred upon Major-Generals Richard Egerton and Sir W. Chalmers, the former dating from the 18th of December, the latter from the 20th of December last.

The *Shenandoah* arrived at Liverpool on Saturday last from New York, with £20,000, in specie, on freight. The *C. Brownell* arrived the same day from Valparaiso with specie to the amount of 130,000 dol.

Prince Frederick, the son of the Landgrave and Landgravine of Hombourg, died on the 5th instant, at Bonn, in his 18th year. He was the last male branch of the dynasty.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere have, according to their annual custom, distributed beef, bread, rice, blankets, and clothing, among 300 of the cottage-tenantry on his Lordship's estates in Cheshire and in Shropshire.

A body of more than 4500 students waited lately on M. Michelet with an address, expressing their regret at the suspension of his lectures at the College of France.

Westminster Hall is itself again, the internal erection for the purpose of exhibiting the cartoons and other works of art for the decoration of the new Houses of Parliament being entirely removed.

The Municipality of Rotterdam has placed a tax of 1, 2, or 3 florins (2, 4, or 6s.) on dogs according to certain classes.

The King of the Belgians, during his recent visit to Paris, was in frequent communication with M. Rothschild and other capitalists on the subject of a new loan.

When General Espartero arrived at St. Sebastian on the evening of the 4th inst., at four o'clock, the inhabitants spontaneously illuminated the town.

George Thurtell, son of the late Alderman Thurtell, of Norwich, and whose brother John was hanged at Hertford for the murder of Mr. Wear, some years ago, has just been convicted of felony, at the Norwich Sessions, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Prince Albert of Prussia is about to imitate his cousin, Prince Waldemar, by visiting the East Indies and other parts of Asia.

The Consecration of Dr. Lee to the See of Manchester, will take place on Sunday, the 23rd inst., at the Chapel at Whitehall, by his Grace the Archbishop of York.

Jedburgh Abbey is undergoing the process of architectural restoration, at the cost of the Lothian family, and not of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, as has been erroneously stated in some of the newspapers.

At the Quarter Sessions at Durham, on Wednesday last, the Rev. G. H. Hamilton, B.A., Curate of Sunderland, was unanimously elected Chaplain to the County Gaol, in the place of the Rev. C. G. Wheeler, who has resigned. The salary was fixed at £220.

The Austrian Field Marshal, Prince Charles of Auersperg, died a few days ago at Oldenburg, in Transylvania.

Letters from Tangier of the 26th ult. announce the death of Bending, Prime Minister of the Emperor of Morocco, who, it was believed, would be succeeded by his son, Haggi-el-Arati.

A statue is about to be erected at Hull, in honour of the celebrated Andrew Marvel, who represented that town in Parliament during the reign of Charles the Second.

Mr. Herve, a former Deputy, and Councillor of the Court of Cassation, committed suicide in Paris on Tuesday.

General Count Chalot, formerly Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor Napoleon, died at Paris on Sunday.

The Rev. J. Browne has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the rectory of the parish church of Barning, in the county of Kent (annual value, £600.) void by the resignation of the late incumbent.

At the Rathdowney (Ireland) petty sessions £1340 was awarded against the Great Southern Railway, being £20 a day for stopping a road without having substituted another.

Commander Birch and the officers, late of the *Waterwitch*, have received notice that the account sales of the proceeds arising from the capture of the slave vessel, name unknown, on the 8th day of May, 1846, will be registered on or after the 17th inst.

At the last quarter sessions in Killarney, 47 prisoners were convicted, of whom 14 were sentenced to transportation.

Two flag officers—Admiral of the White Sir Robert Laurie, Bart., K.C.B., and Rear-Admiral of the White Pringle Stoddart—have died during the week.

M. Lecomte, the chief registrar of the civil tribunal of Valenciennes, France, committed suicide lately by blowing out his brains with a pistol.

The King and Queen of the Belgians left Paris for Brussels on Tuesday.

The Hon. Donald Hugh Mackay, Rear-Admiral of the Red, succeeds the late Sir Thomas Ussher on the Cork station.

New conferences have been opened between the military officers of engineers and the head engineer of the port of Havre, to operate an almost complete change on the works that are to be undertaken for the defence of the town. The plan is now far more extensive than that of 1846.

The French Government is said to have decided upon having a medal struck in commemoration of the surrender of Abd-el-Kader.

The pistol of Abd-el-Kader, delivered up to his Royal Highness the Duke d'Angule, is to be deposited in the Musée d'Artillerie at Paris; and Madame de Lamoricière has intimated an intention of placing his sword in the same place.

Several German and other journals have spoken of the contemplated abdication of King Louis of Bavaria in favour of Prince Maximilian, but these reports are without any foundation.

Advices from Vienna state that Lord Palmerston has applied to the Austrian Government for an explanation of the motives for the military display making by it in Italy.

The indictments on the Crown-book at Galway quarter sessions, before Mr. Freeman, this week, exceed one hundred.

On Thursday last the number of recruits who marched past, in the garrison at Woolwich, for the inspection of the Colonel in charge of drills, was upwards of 1500, all fine young men, well adapted for the service.

It is said that the Rev. Jno. Garbett, rural dean of the Birmingham district, has been appointed examining chaplain to the Bishop of Manchester, and that he will preach the consecration sermon of the right rev. Bishop.

There are 150 prisoners for trial before Mr. Sergeant Howley at the present quarter sessions of Cashel.

During the week ending Sunday last, the number of persons passing and re-passing, between France and England at the under-mentioned places was—At Boulogne, 713; at Calais, 164; total, 877.

The officers of the 16th Lancers intend to give a grand ball at the Town Hall, Brighton, on the 28th inst., in commemoration of the battle of Alwal.

The funds of the New Cut Ragged School being now nearly exhausted, if public sympathy be not promptly excited on their behalf, the numerous destitute children of that demoralized locality must be left a prey to ignorance, to crime, and to ruin.

General Cuppage, who was for upwards of 72 years connected with the Hon. East India Company's service, died on the 8th inst., at his residence near Dublin, aged 87.

A skeleton clothed in sheep-skin was recently exhumed in a distant part of Ireland, and the intelligence having reached the ears of an editor in that country, he forthwith manufactured it into a neat paragraph, headed "Fossil remains of an Irish gentleman."

The Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses have transmitted to Lloyd's a statement of beacons erected, and buoys laid down in Loch Ryan, Linne Loch, and the Frith of Forth.

Barons Pennefather, Richards, and Lefroy; Judges Moore and Jackson; Mr. Henn and Mr. Brooke, Masters in Chancery, have been sworn in Commissioners "to hear and determine causes in the Court of Chancery, Ireland, during the illness, or in case of the death, of the Lord Chancellor."

On Wednesday a new entrance from the Kensington-road into Hyde-park, called the Prince of Wales's Gate, was opened to the public. There are two entrances for carriages and equestrians, and two for foot passengers.

Mr. McChery, chairman, and Mr. Naughten, one of the directors of the Demerara Railway, had an interview with Earl Grey on Wednesday at the Colonial-office.

A fire broke out on Wednesday morning, between four and five o'clock, in the house of Mr. Lanaux, No 33, North Frederick-street, Dublin, by which a lady aged 80, was burnt to death.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

The Queen and Prince Albert take their usual early walks each morning. The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice also take walking exercise each forenoon.

On Saturday Prince Albert enjoyed the sport of shooting during the morning. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Lord John Russell, and was attended by the Marquis of Ormonde, Mr. G. E. Anson, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Colonel Seymour. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived from Frogmore House at the Castle, in the afternoon, and visited her Majesty and Prince Albert. Lord John Russell left the Castle for his residence in Richmond Park.

On Sunday, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the morning, in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

On Monday afternoon, at three o'clock, her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal children, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, left the Castle, en route for Claremont, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards. In the first carriage, with her Majesty and the Prince, were the Princess Royal and the Prince of Wales. The second carriage contained the Princess Alice and the Prince Alfred, and the Princess Helena, with their attendants. Another carriage followed, with the Master of the Household and the Ladies in Waiting; and in the fourth carriage were General Wemyss, Colonel Seymour, and Mr. George Edward Anson. The Dowager Lady Lyttelton did not accompany the Royal children on this occasion, but will rejoin them on their return to the Castle. The escort was relieved at Egham by a detachment of Lancers from the barracks at Hounslow. The Court returns to the Castle on Monday or Tuesday next, at furthest.

THE COURT AT CLAREMONT.

On Monday her Majesty and Royal Consort and family arrived at Claremont, soon after four o'clock in the afternoon, from Windsor Castle.

On Tuesday morning the Royal children took their usual airings in Claremont Park.

On Tuesday evening Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner had the honour of joining the Royal dinner circle.

On Wednesday Prince Albert enjoyed the sport of shooting. His Royal Highness was attended by the Earl of Morton and Mr. G. E. Anson.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester on Tuesday, at Gloucester House; and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge arrived in town the same day, from her residence at Kew.

We are happy to be able to contradict a report which would be received with universal regret, that his Royal Highness the Prince Consort labours under a disease of the lungs. Several frivolous and unauthenticated reports have been going the round of the newspapers to the effect that her Majesty had been bitten by a dog, had established a "millinery department," and engaged a German physician; they were all unfounded.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PROMOTIONS.—By the death of Sir Robert Laurie, Sir Henry Heathcote becomes Admiral of the White; and Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B., becomes Admiral of the Blue; Sir William Parker, Bart., G.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, becomes Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral W. H. B. Tremlett becomes Vice-Admiral of the White; and Rear-Admiral the Hon. Frederick Wm. Aylmer, C.B., obtains his promotion to the rank of Vice-Admiral; independently of what Sir James Gordon may determine with respect to keeping or relinquishing his appointment. Rear-Admiral Lysaght becomes Rear-Admiral of the Red. By the deaths of Sir Robert Laurie and Rear-Admiral Stoddart, Rear-Admirals Robert Elliot and Cuthbert Featherstone, Duly, C.B., become Rear-Admirals of the White, and Captains Barrington Reynolds, C.B. (1812), and the Hon. Geo. Alfred Crofton (1812), obtain their promotions to the rank of Rear-Admiral. Captain W. Fanshawe Martin, (1824), commanding the *Prince Regent*, 90, at Portsmouth, and the Hon. R. S. Dundas, C.B. (1824), succeed to the half-pay list of 14s. 6d. per diem; and Captains C. Graham, C.B. (1830), and G. B. Maxwell (1830), succeed to the half-pay list of 12s. 6d. per diem. By the above promotions, the Senior Vice-Admiral will be Sir A. Drummond, K.C.H.; the Senior Rear-Admiral, R. Thomas; and the Senior Captain, V. F. Hutton (1812).

A CAPTAIN'S good-service pension, held by Captain Reynolds, reverts to the patronage of Lord Auckland, and the appointment of paid naval aide-de-camp, to the Queen, held by Captain Crofton. Captain Sir G. A. Westphal, K.T., will now come into the list of the first six paid aides-de-camp, and the new appointment will be honorary.

AUGMENTATION OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.—An order was issued on Tuesday afternoon for each of the ten Battalions of the Royal Regiment of Artillery to give in to the Adjutant-Generals-office on the following day a list of the names of the non-commissioned officers eligible for promotion, that those at foreign stations may be immediately sent home to join the twenty new companies ordered to be formed, being two new companies to each of the ten battalions. The formation of the twenty new companies will promote twenty second captains to be Captains, and to have the command of companies; twenty first Lieutenants to be second Captains; twenty second Lieutenants to be first Lieutenants, to fill up the vacancies by the promotion from the already-formed companies; and forty second Lieutenants will also be promoted, to give two second Lieutenants to each of the new companies. The number of promotions amongst the non-commissioned officers will be 20 Sergeants to be Colour-sergeants, 80 Corporals to be Sergeants, 160 Bombardiers to be Corporals, 240 acting Bombardiers to be full Bombardiers, and 240 Gunners to be made acting Bombardiers, and 40 boys will be enlisted to serve as drummers.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF GOLD FROM THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Another extensive robbery has been committed, under circumstances of a peculiarly mysterious nature, from the Great Western Railway Company. The circumstances, as far as they have been allowed to transpire, are these.—A box of sovereigns—it is said amounting to several thousand pounds—was booked on Monday morning at the Paddington station, for the purpose of its being carried by the day mail to Bristol, and thence over the Bristol and Exeter Railway to Taunton, to a banking house in which town it was consigned. The box was deposited in a box of one of the carriages, and was, up to the time of the starting of the train from London, seen properly safe. On the arrival of the carriages at Bristol, the parcels were looked over in the usual mode by the officers of the company, and upon the box in which the bullion had been placed being examined, it was found that the golden treasure had been abstracted. The box had been perforated by means of a circular saw or some cutting instrument of the kind. It is said that six persons, having the appearance of gentlemen, engaged the box of the railway carriage next to that in which the gold was deposited, and some suspicion has fallen on them, it being supposed that they belong to the London swell mob. It is also rumoured that one of the company's guards has been apprehended. The Directors of the Company have ordered a searching inquiry into the circumstances. It is said that a clue has been obtained, which may not only lead to the apprehension of the guilty parties, but will likewise exculpate the principal guard, in whose charge the box was, from any participation in the transaction.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A PASSENGER TRAIN.—At the quarter sessions held at Cardiff, on the 8th inst., William Scott was convicted and sentenced to seven years' transportation, for wilfully and maliciously attempting to overturn a passenger train on the Taft Vale Railway, by removing the rails. The train proceeded at its usual rate, and with apparent security, until it had arrived eighteen miles from Cardiff, when the engine, tender, and three of the carriages went off the line. Fortunately for the lives of the passengers, the engine went off on the side of the mountain. On inspecting the line, it was discovered that two of the rails had been taken up. Had the rails been displaced only a few yards farther on, the train must have gone into the river. The prisoner was apprehended on suspicion, and the evidence fully bore out the verdict of the jury.

ACCIDENT TO THE EARL OF POWIS.—On Friday, his Lordship, accompanied by Lord Clive, the Hon. R. H. Clive, and the Hon. Robert Herbert, were shooting in the preserves adjacent to Powis Castle; a pheasant suddenly rose, at which the latter gentleman fired; the contents of the gun unfortunately struck the Earl, who was standing on an eminence a short distance off, and they lodged in his thigh. His Lordship reeled, and fell. The noble sufferer was immediately conveyed to the Castle, where medical gentlemen were promptly in attendance. Several of the shots have been extracted, and his Lordship continues to progress favourably.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Mr. Halliwell, cash-keeper to the Duke of Bridgewater's dock and warehouse at Preston Brook, had been waiting for a short time on Monday the arrival of a train from Crewe to take him to Manchester, when the express train, which leaves Liverpool at half-past six, for London, was seen in the distance, and on Mr. Halliwell crossing from one side of the road to the other, the engine struck him on the side and knocked him across the line. The iron guard in front caught his head, and dragged him for some distance. When taken up his foot was found to be severed, and, besides other very serious injuries, several of his ribs were fractured. The unfortunate man only lived a very short time after the accident.

During the alarm caused by a threatened invasion of this country by the French, in 1798, the following singular announcement appeared in the public papers:—"The Bishop of Winchester has sanctioned the whole of the clergy of Hampshire, and especially of the Isle of Wight, to take up arms in the present crisis, and also to do whatever they may think best for the service of their country."

THUGGEE IN FRANCE.—On the 25th October last a man, named Morel, employed in the iron works of St. Paul de Jarret (Loire), was condemned to six days' imprisonment for a petty theft upon a Mr. Tardy, who gave evidence against him, and in consequence of this and other misconduct he was not allowed to return to his employment. In revenge for this, Morel obtained a double-barrelled gun, which he carried about with him, openly declaring that with one of the barrels he would shoot Mr. Tardy, and with the other kill himself. In the evening of the 6th inst., seeing Mr. Tardy seated in his own house, Morel fired at him through the window, struck him in the face, and, believing he was killed, went hurriedly home, where he placed the muzzle of the other barrel under his chin, and blew out his brains. Fortunately the wound received by M. Tardy is not dangerous.

The temperature of the air during the past week has been somewhat below the average for the season, every day. The air has been in gentle motion, and principally from the N. and N.E. The sky has almost always been covered by cirrostratus cloud. The following are some particulars of each day:—

Thursday, the sky was mostly clear from 8h. A.M. till 8h. P.M.; at other times, it was overcast; the direction of the wind was N.N.W.; the average temperature of the air this day was 33½°. Friday, the sky was covered by cloud all the day, with the exception of a short interval early in the morning, and rain was falling from 9h. A.M. till 4h. P.M.; the wind was light, its directions were S. and S.E.; the average temperature of the air for the day was 33½°. Saturday, the sky was overcast throughout the day, and the air was misty; at about 4h. P.M., some rain, mixed with hail, fell; the direction of the wind was N.E.; the average temperature of the air for the day was 33½°. Sunday, the sky was covered by cloud all the day; the direction of the wind was N.E.; the day was cold, the average temperature of the air was 31°. Monday, the sky was overcast all the day; the direction of the wind was N.N.E., and the average temperature of the air was 31°. Tuesday, the sky was overcast throughout the day; the direction of the wind was N.; and the average temperature of the air was 31½°. Wednesday, the sky was covered by cloud throughout the day, but at times less dense than it had previously been, as the sun was accurately seen, and at night the moon was seen, surrounded by a corona; the directions of the wind were S.W. and W., and the average temperature of the air for the day was 35½°, and that for the week ending this day was 32½°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day:—

Thursday, Jan. 6,	the highest during the day was 38 deg., and the lowest was 28½ deg.
Friday, Jan. 7,	40
Saturday, Jan. 8,	37
Sunday, Jan. 9,	33
Monday, Jan. 10,	31
Tuesday, Jan. 11,	34½
Wednesday, Jan. 12,	40

Blackheath, Thursday, January 13th, 1848.

J. G.

MR. LAYARD'S ASSYRIAN DISCOVERIES.

THE following extracts from a recent article in the *Journal des Débats* show the estimation in which the Parisians hold the antiquities lately discovered among the ruins of Nineveh by our countryman, Mr. Layard, a small portion of which have already arrived, and have been placed in the British Museum. The testimony is the more valuable from the circumstance of the attention which has been attracted by the recent exhibition at Paris of the Assyrian remains, discovered by M. Botta, at Khorsabad. Mr. Layard's drawings, referred to in the extracts, were, on Saturday last, explained by him to a meeting of the trustees of the British Museum, numerously attended, by the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Northampton, &c.

"Mr. A. H. Layard, an *attaché* of the British Embassy at Constantinople, arrived at Paris last week. He stayed but a few days, being impatient to revisit his country and family after an absence of eleven years spent in traversing different parts of Western Asia; the fame of his important discoveries among the ruins of Nineveh in 1846 and 1847 has already spread throughout the whole of Europe. We feel confident that we shall be rendering acceptable service to our readers by submitting to their perusal the following notice, which M. Felix Lajard, member of the Institute, read on the subject of these discoveries at the weekly sitting of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres on the 24th instant:—

"The Academy at its last sitting was enabled to judge from the drawings laid before them by Mr. Layard how greatly the discoveries of that zealous traveller exceed the expectations raised by all the private correspondence and newspaper articles on the subject. And yet the drawings exhibited by Mr. Layard do not constitute one-fourth part of those so ably executed by him on the site of the ancient Assyrian empire. During his very short stay in Paris he kindly consented to gratify my curiosity on the subject, and allowed me to examine, one by one, the 270 drawings which, exclusive of the impressions of inscription, are contained in his portfolio. Many of our members, on being informed of this fact, expressed to me their desire to know the impression created in my mind by the sight of these archaeological riches."

"After a long disquisition on some of the religious symbols found upon the monuments discovered by Mr. Layard, M. Lajard proceeds to say:—'As long ago as the year 1825 I stated to the Academy that I felt justified in connecting with the mysteries of Mithra certain bas-reliefs of Persepolis, which, at one time, were supposed to represent Ormuzd, contending with the evil geni Ahri-man metamorphosed into a lion, a bull, or a griffin; and, at another, the King of Persia as the conqueror of a hostile nation, represented under the form of the same animals. My opinion meets with a full confirmation in the Nimroud bas-reliefs (and what is well worthy of remark), more especially in those bas-reliefs which Mr. Layard, from their style and antiquity, thinks to be 405 centuries older than the sculptures of Khorsabad. Indeed, at Nimroud, not only do the Kings appear surrounded by symbols and scenes which incontestably belong to the mysteries of the national religion; but the stole or robe also of one of the Kings is covered with embroidery or painting representing scenes of initiation analogous to those of Persepolis, and in addition to this a multitude of other scenes and symbols, which I also find on the cones and cylinders, and which, in my opinion, belong to the mysteries of Mylitta, Asartar, or Mithra. The King of Assyria is here dressed in a costume which leaves no doubt that the intention was to consecrate the remembrance of his initiation into the mysteries of Mylitta; and this costume, found in no other Asiatic monument, reveals the Assyrian origin of the celebrated Olympic stole, with which Apuleius, in his *Metamorphoses*, tells us it was customary to clothe the initiated. Considered as a whole, and in connexion with the numerous cuneiform inscriptions, of which Mr. Layard has brought over copies, the drawings of this traveller combine all the materials necessary in order to present an almost complete picture of the religious, civil, and warlike life of the Assyrian Kings, and, at the same time, to make us acquainted with the deeds, exploits, and conquests of the Assyrian monarchs, the richness and beautiful workmanship of their stuffs, embroidery, and tissues, their peculiar mode of arranging the hair, their earrings, necklaces, bracelets, arms, thrones, furniture, vases, and the carriages, which were in use at the Court of Nineveh. The drawings of the English traveller confirm, in this respect, all that ancient authors tell us of the luxury indulged in by the most magnificent of the Asiatic Sovereigns; and, if we already knew, by the testimony of Lucian, that a number of wild beasts were kept in the Assyrian temples, we now learn from Mr. Layard that the great King furnished his menagerie with rare animals from different countries, either for utility or curiosity, such as the elephant, the rhinoceros, the camel with two humps from Bactriana, the large kind of monkey called the sylvan, &c. On other bas-reliefs are seen many different kinds of trees, which ornamented the gardens of the palace, and which will attract the attention of naturalists, besides a lake, in which were kept different kinds of aquatic animals. Considered with reference to the history of art, the ruins of Nimroud are not less interesting, for they belong to a period which, according to Mr. Layard, would embrace the six or seven last centuries of the existence of the Assyrian empire. It would, therefore, extend as far back as the eleventh or twelfth century before the birth of Jesus Christ—that is to say, to a period about 100 or 200 years after the siege of Troy. And even if this date should appear too remote, it must still be admitted that the sculptures of the four palaces of Nimroud are anterior to the conquest of the Assyrian empire by Cyrus, and that they show how much Greek has borrowed from Assyrian arts. The bas-reliefs of the most ancient of the four palaces are the most perfect specimens of the latter as yet bequeathed to us, and leave far behind the sculptures of the palace at Khorsabad, which so recently were the objects of our wonder and admiration. At Nimroud we find more dignity, more action, more variety, in the attitudes of the figures, and, above all, more elevation of style and fidelity of imitation, in the animals in the hunting scenes, &c. The lions and horses are remarkable for beauty: the horses faithfully exhibit the admirable type of the purest Arabian breed, and may, with advantage, be compared with the most beautiful models left by Greek antiquity, without excepting even the horses of the Parthenon. When I add that Mr. Layard found among the ruins of Nimroud small figures in terra cotta vases of the same material, or of marble, ornamented with figures, bricks covered with cuneiform inscriptions, numerous cylinders, divers works in metal and ivory; when I say that he has discovered in other places bas-reliefs, entirely coloured, and a small obelisk, covered with 20 bas-reliefs and 300 lines of cuneiform characters; when I say that during a stay of two years in Susiana, he has described and partly sketched many monuments which no European before him had ever visited, particularly a bas-relief, containing more than 400 figures cut in a rock, forming the two inner walls of a edifice—when I say, finally, that all the drawings brought from Nimroud by Mr. Layard are executed with a true and profound feeling for Assyrian arts, and that he has sent to the British Museum the original of a great number of monuments selected from amongst those our acquaintance with which we owe to him—I shall still but very imperfectly have stated the service rendered by Mr. Layard to archaeology, to geography, and to history."

"Need I add that, for very many years, no traveller has made any discoveries which can be compared with those of which I have just given so imperfect a sketch? But ought I not here to declare, as I have declared elsewhere, that the most important of these discoveries, that of the four palaces of Nimroud, is, in reality, due to M. Botta? Had it not been for his intelligence, perseverance, and zeal, the palace of Khorsabad would to this day have remained buried under the tumulus, the summit of which had already been invaded by a modern village, and, but for the exhumation of the ruins of that building, Mr. Layard would not have been led to explore the tumulus at Nimroud, which covered the ruins of three palaces of more ancient, and a fourth of recent date, in perfect preservation."

THE PRISONERS AT LARGE.—If the following circumstance may be mentioned as a trait of the Irish character, it may be likewise regarded as a remarkable one. Last Saturday fortnight, being Christmas Day, the police magistrates at Dublin did not sit in their respective offices; and, not wishing that the prisoners in custody for drunkenness, and various other petty charges, should remain in confinement, they agreed to discharge all, to the number of 100, on their own recognizances, until Monday morning, when they were directed to appear. The value of such personal recognizances could not have been highly estimated; however, every one of the accused appeared to answer the charge for which he or she had been arrested. The magistrates very properly showed their sense of this regard for their promises by inflicting very light punishments.



TWELFTH-DAY CUSTOM AT HAVANA.

TWELFTH-DAY IN HAVANA.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the sketch of the accompanying Illustration of the Celebration of Twelfth-Day in the capital of the island of Cuba. It was taken by him from a window, in the principal square, Havana, on the 6th of January, 1847. It represents an annual custom—a kind of Saturnalia—permitted by the authorities to the Slaves or Negroes of what they call “Nacion,” or Nation—that is to say, those born in Africa.

It is impossible to conceive a scene more truly startling than this one day of noisy liberty given to these Negroes. They dress themselves in their national, and every kind of fantastic costume; and then, with their grotesque music and wild antics, produce a *tableau* that can be but faintly rendered by the pencil. The whole city, from sun-rise to sun-down, is one confused, horrid din; and it might almost be imagined that all the maniacs in the world had broken loose, and had congregated here, to hold a Carnival.

Such is the curious custom upon Twelfth-Day, or the “Day of Kings,” as it is called in Havana.

VALPARAISO.

SOME interesting intelligence has just been received from the *Times* Correspondent at Valparaiso; among which are the details of a severe earthquake, at about half-past eleven o'clock, on the 8th of October. The shock lasted a few seconds over a minute, and was the severest felt in Chili for sixteen years, although, fortunately, it was not attended with loss of life or of property in Valparaiso. In Santiago, where the shock seems to have been more powerful, some damage to houses resulted, but of no great importance. In Illapel, a town in the interior, near the Cordillera, some houses are reported to have fallen, and one life to have been lost. Perhaps so strong an earthquake never before occurred which was so merciful in its visitation. The vibration of the earth was felt throughout the whole extent of Chili, and at sea, near the coast, as well as in the republic of Mendoza, on the other side of the Andes, where considerable damage to houses is reported to have taken place.

The spirit of railway enterprise has already reached here; though the Bill or the line from Valparaiso to Santiago has not yet reached maturity.

Valparaiso is the port of Santiago, and was once the main seat of Chilean commerce. It is situated on a long narrow strip of land bordering a semicircular bay, over which impend on all sides steep cliffs nearly 2000 feet high, and sparingly covered with shrubs and stunted grass. The principal street of the

town, about three miles long, runs along the sea, and contains the houses of the most opulent citizens; the lower ranks being huddled in ravines among the hills in the rear. During the summer, which lasts from November to March, the bay affords a safe and pleasant anchorage; but, in winter, especially in June and July, the north wind often blows very violently.

Business is stated, in the *Times* letter, to be unprecedentedly dull, though it is expected the causes are only temporary.

“The commercial supremacy which Valparaiso has for the last twenty years maintained over all the other ports of the west coast of South America, owing to the domestic tranquillity which Chili has enjoyed, while the neighbouring republics of Peru, the Ecuador, New Grenada, Central America, as well as Mexico, have been suffering from a succession of revolutionary movements, is rapidly declining; nor is this to be wondered at, when we consider that, great as are the natural resources of Chili, they are far inferior to those of Peru,—that Callao possesses acknowledged advantages over Valparaiso as a harbour,—that the voyage from England to the former is only, on an average, one week longer than to the latter port,—and that Peru (now beginning to reap the fruits of the peace which she has for the last few years preserved) offers at least equal advantages as a market for English goods to Chili; while the rapid steam communication with Europe by way of the Isthmus of Panama, places our Peruvian neighbours in nearer contact with the fountain of commercial enterprise. These facts considered, it is easy to conceive why Callao should increase in importance, as it is now actually increasing, and bid fair to become the first commercial port on this side of the continent.

“The immediate cause of the decline of the commercial importance of this port is, however, of domestic origin, and the more to be regretted because remediable by the adoption of an enlightened commercial policy on the part of the Chilean Government.

“Another drag upon the industry of Chili is the heavy export duty levied upon copper and copper ore, the staple of the country, and a great proportion of which is worked by British capital; here, and on silver, the fiscal hand falls heavy. Agricultural produce—wheat, pulse, flour, &c.—are quite free; but these productions belong to another class (the *hacendados*) who understand quite well the action of an export duty.”

THE LATE SAMUEL HAMILTON WALKER,
CAPTAIN OF THE TEXAS RANGERS.

Those of mankind who watch narrowly the diversity of human actions, have ever remarked that great events, of either a civil or military character, are essentially necessary to draw into activity the dormant powers of the Statesman, or of the warrior, whose retiring nature counsels him to withdraw from that which should have been his own field of usefulness; thereby preventing the world from acknowledging his ability, from profiting by his talents, and from imitating his virtues.

Among this class must be recorded the name of the late Captain Samuel Ha-

milton Walker, of the Rangers of Texas. Born near Pansville, Prince George County, in Maryland, about the year 1815, he served as a private in the army of the United States, ably and gallantly, and at the commencement of the war waged against the Seminole Indians, which broke out in the autumn of 1835, and continued about five years.

Persevering and vigilant, energetic and brave, he was, on account of these soldier-like qualities, chosen by Colonel Harney, to penetrate, with a body of valiant, tireless men, the even glades of Florida, where the prints of the foot of the white man never appeared to Indian before.

About four years after the close of the war Florida was admitted into the Union; before that time, however, Captain Walker offered his services to General Houston, of Texas, who gladly availed himself of the assistance of one who was “unreluctant by success, and undiscouraged by defeat,” and “whose patriotism was pure and lofty as his character.”

This province was annexed to the United States July 4, 1845.

On the 24th of April, 1846, Captain S. B. Thornton, with a party of sixty-three dragoons, who had been sent some distance up the left bank of the Nueces river, became engaged with a vastly superior Mexican force, commanded by Brigadier-General Torrejon; being surrounded, they were compelled to surrender, with a loss of sixteen killed or wounded in the encounter.

On the 28th of the same month, Captain Walker, at the head of a small company of Texas Rangers, endeavoured to proceed from Point Isabel to Fort Brown, but without success. On the day following, however, he succeeded in bearing to General Taylor a communication from Major Monroe, commanding the depot, advising him that the Point was menaced by a large Mexican force.



THE LATE CAPTAIN WALKER, TEXAN RANGERS.

On the 19th, May, 1846, Matamoros was taken possession of by General Taylor, anxious to ascertain the strength and position of his enemy, General Taylor detached the squadrons of Ker and May, and the Rangers of Walker, to follow in pursuit. This detachment was subject to the orders of Colonel Garland.

From this period of the war in Mexico, the services rendered by Captain Walker and his brave Rangers, have been of the utmost importance.

After the arrival of General Lane, at Penote, Captain Walker joined him with his command, when they advanced together till they reached the town of Dreyes, at which place Captain Walker, by order of the commanding General, took up his line of march to Iuamantla, by way of the towns of San Francisco and Guapastla.

Arriving at that town on the 9th of October 1847, a sanguinary engagement took place between the forces of Captain Walker, consisting of 250 men, and those of the Mexicans, numbering about 900; supposed to be under the command of General Santa Anna.

The Mexicans were expelled from Iuamantla, which was occupied temporarily by the troops of the gallant Walker, and those of the valiant and brave General Lane.

Of whom, the former fell in the streets of the town, mortally wounded, by a cannon-ball from a masked battery, early in the action.

He was much esteemed, and beloved by those friends who watched, with intense anxiety, his gallant achievements, in the most hazardous undertakings; and now that he rests in the grave of a soldier, his name is respected, and his daring deeds admired, even by the war-made enemy.

J. B. W.



VALPARAISO.



TWELFTH-NIGHT ENTERTAINMENT AT THE HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

TWELFTH NIGHT AT THE HANWELL ASYLUM.

"SEVEN years have elapsed since the experiment of non-restraint has been fully tried in the Hanwell Asylum; and Dr. Conolly, in the spirit of a Christian philosopher, thanks God, with deep and unfeigned humility, that nothing has occurred during that period to throw discredit on the great principle for which he has so nobly battled."

We quote this emphatic testimony to the success of the non-restraint system of management of Lunatic Asylums from the first Number of the *Journal of Psychological Medicine and Mental Pathology*, edited by Dr. Forbes Winslow; a work specially devoted to the humane treatment of the Insane, and from which the most beneficial results may be anticipated.

The accompanying Engraving presents a very interesting illustration of the non-restraint system pursued at Hanwell. Among the in-door recreations for the patients during the winter days and evenings, music is the greatest favourite. There are three pianos; flutes, clarionets, and violins have been bought for patients who could play. Some of the attendants are tolerable musicians, and a small band has been formed, which contributes much to the enjoyment of the winter evening parties. It is by no means uncommon, on approaching the wards appropriated to the more troublesome patients, on the male side of the Asylum, to hear a lively performance on the fiddle, and to find patients dancing

to it. The patients often have small parties for dancing, and there are some entertainments on a larger scale. One of the latter, given to the female patients, took place on New Year's Eve; and, on the 6th instant (Thursday week,) the usual Twelfth Night entertainment was given to the male patients, in the institution.

They assembled, to the number of about 250, in the gallery of No. 9 ward, and in the adjoining tower, both of which were tastefully decorated with evergreens; coloured lamps were suspended from the ceiling, and the gas-burners were altered so as to appear like ornamental fan-lights; and many devices and mottoes were placed on the walls. At about half-past four o'clock these patients partook of coffee and cake in the above apartment, and all the others were similarly regaled in their respective wards; after which some danced, others sung, some played on various instruments, others amused themselves with cards, draughts, dominoes, bagatelle, &c. At eight o'clock a supper of roast beef and vegetables was served to them, with an allowance of beer and tobacco. At the conclusion of this repast they again engaged in amusements till about half-past nine, when, after singing the National Anthem, they retired to bed, in tranquillity and order. Good humour and mirth prevailed during the entire evening, not a single circumstance occurring to mar the happiness which all appeared to enjoy. The attendants were most zealous and assiduous in contributing to the festivity of the patients; and their exertions were, in the highest degree, praiseworthy. All the officers of the Asylum, and several of the Committee of Visitors, were present.

Dr. Conolly has just published a very interesting volume on "The Construc-

tion and Government of Lunatic Asylums, and Hospitals for the Insane;" in which we find the following striking passage on these evening entertainments:—

"The first sight of three hundred insane persons, assembled for an entertainment, and stimulated by a lighted and decorated apartment, and the presence of strangers, and the sound of music, and allowed to dance as freely, and even as fantastically, as each may choose, is one which an unfamiliar spectator can scarcely witness without feeling some immediate trepidation. But, in an asylum where kindness is the rule, and where all the officers and all the attendants, and even the visitors, are known to entertain cordial feelings towards the patients, and where the patients are unaccustomed to any kind of violent treatment, or even to sharp or unkind reproof, it is found that a character of order prevails, which is not lost sight of amidst the excitement of the liveliest dancing and enjoyment. What appears to be an almost unrestrained activity is moderated by one timely, kind, and judicious word; and excitement which seems likely to transgress due bounds, is suspended in a moment by friendly conversation. When the hour of separation arrives, cheerful faces and grateful expressions show the general good effect of the indulgences accorded, on which, usually, sound sleep is found speedily to ensue. Such are the general effects; and the especial effects on some of the patients are even more remarkable."

Our illustration shows at one view the supper and the lively dance. In the latter, the right-hand figure is poor Rayner, many years *Harlequin* at Covent-Garden Theatre. The reader, by the way, will find a minute account of a visit to the Hanwell Asylum in No. 55 of our Journal.

MRS. MOWATT.

THIS lady, who has just made a successful appearance at the Princess' Theatre is a native of New York; her father being Samuel G. Ogden, Esq., and her mother's grandfather, Francis Lewis, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In her thirteenth year, Mrs. Mowatt studied Voltaire's "Alzire," and remodelled it for private representation; and her spirited performance of the part of the heroine is yet in the vivid remembrance of her friends.

After her marriage, Mrs. Mowatt visited Europe, and passed sufficient time in France and Germany to acquire the languages of those two countries. While in Paris, she was a frequent student of Rachel's classical and severe style of acting. While here, Mrs. Mowatt also wrote a five-act play, entitled "Gulzara," of which the American critics speak very highly. In 1845, Mrs. Mowatt wrote a comedy, entitled "Fashion," which was performed at the Park Theatre several nights, with greater success than had attended any other American comedy.

In June, 1845, Mrs. Mowatt made her debut on the stage at the Park Theatre,

as *Pauline*, in "The Lady of Lyons;" and, says the New York critic, "we doubt if ever debutante met with success so brilliant and unequivocal." Her *Juliana*, *Juliet*, *Mariana*, and *Lucy Ashton*, are spoken of with equal eulogy.

Mrs. Mowatt has since produced a drama in five acts, entitled "Armand; or, The Child of the People," in which she played the character of *Blanche*. It was performed with triumphant success during Mrs. Mowatt's last engagements in New York and Boston, previous to her sailing for England.

THE THEATRES.

Very little has taken place in the dramatic world since we last wrote, the Christmas pieces generally having proved sufficiently attractive to fill the houses without any novelty. A glance, however, at what they are doing, and what they are about to do, may not be out of place.

DRURY-LANE.

On Wednesday evening, Donizetti's opera, "Linda da Chamouni," was brought out at this theatre, for the purpose of introducing three new singers to the English stage. That they did not achieve any remarkable success is to be regretted; since M. Julien's exertions in producing a perfect opera, sustained by native singers, have been most untiring and praiseworthy. He has already made us acquainted with a magnificent tenor and contralto, and given certain representations with a completeness never before known on our boards. But of the debutantes of Wednesday, we are sorry that we can say but little. They consisted of a soprano, a baritone, and a bass—Mrs. J. Lea, Mr. J. Lea, and Mr. Gregg.

The story of "Linda da Chamouni" is well known to the play-going public. As the "Grace de Dieu," Madame Albert, in its principal character, drew forth the tears and plaudits of hundreds, at the St. James's Theatre, three or four years ago; and seven or eight translations of the piece were afterwards performed at the different minor theatres. The plot somewhat resembles that of "Clari;" and the principal part was first played in London by Madame Persiani.

Mrs. J. Lea, who, in a bold flight for a debut, undertook the character of *Linda*, was known a few years ago, in our Concert Rooms, as Miss Susan Hobbs. In the present instance, we fear she has been led to over-rate her powers. The part as regards its impersonation merely, is a difficult one, requiring great powers of acting. The music, also, is difficult; and, to combine the two, and produce an effect, is a task even for a practised artist. With Mrs. Lea's execution we have little fault to find, in itself; but the weakness of her voice is such that at times we questioned whether those in a remote part of the house heard a note of it. The area of Drury-Lane is a far different thing to that of our largest concert-room; and the singer that might create some effect in the Hanover-square Rooms might also be a cipher on the boards of our "Grand Opera." Not that Mrs. Lea entirely failed; there was much to commend in her performance; but an ear-trumpet, as well as a *lorgnette*, will be requisite to enter entirely into its merits. Mr. J. Lea, we are sorry to say, is more powerless in singing and acting than the lady; and the recollection of the original representative provoked no very favourable comparisons. Mr. Gregg promises well; but much study is required before he can attain a safe high position. He must get rid of certain mannerisms, at the same time, which interfered with his intended effects. Mr. Santiago, who played the tenor part, (and who appeared in Mr. Reeves's character in the "Maid of Honour" last week, at a remarkably short notice,) acquitted himself very creditably. But, for the sake both of the opera-going public and the theatre, we wish the four new singers had created a little more enthusiasm. For the empty clamour which attends a first night's performance may usually be taken in an inverse ratio.

Come we now to the only feature of the night, the acting and singing of Miss Miran, in the character of *Pierrotto*. We anticipated much from this lady's performance, and we were not disappointed. Her beautiful contralto voice was heard to the greatest advantage; and she gave additional promise of becoming one of our greatest singers—a prophecy already made by those who heard her in the masque scene of "The Maid of Honour." It was fortunate that Miss Miran was included in the cast of the opera; without her aid we scarcely know what its fate might have been.

The house was well attended, and the audience liberal in their applause, bestowing the customary ovations. But we are not sanguine as to the favour with

which "Linda da Chamouni" will be received on future representations. It will serve as an "off night" representation; but that will be all.

We were present at the second representation of the opera, after the above notice was written, on Thursday evening, and feel bound to state that its reception was more gratifying than on the previous night—the new singers appearing to have acquired more confidence, and certainly displaying their powers to greater advantage. We omitted to pay a just tribute of praise to Mr. Weiss; his fine voice told with admirable effect whenever he was required to exercise it.

The Pantomime improves considerably upon repetition; all that was out of



MISS MIRAN, AS PIERROTTO, IN "LINDA OF CHAMOUNI," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.



MRS. MOWATT, OF THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

order, during its earlier representations, now works well, and it promises to enjoy a fair run.

The HAYMARKET visitors were disappointed on Monday, by a certificate of the indisposition of Mrs. Charles Kean, which prevented her from performing with her husband on that evening, as we announced. Their appearance is, therefore, put off until Monday next, when Mr. Lovell's play, "The Wife's Secret," which has never been acted in England, will be produced. The plot is laid in the time of the Cavaliers and Roundheads, and the cast will include Mr. Webster, Mr. Charles Kean, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Keeley, and Mrs. Charles Kean.

At the PRINCESS, Mrs. Mowatt and Mr. Davenport, two actors of Transatlantic celebrity, have appeared with some success. The lady has an agreeable person, and plays with archness and spirit; and the gentleman bids fair to be an acquisition to the company. A new comic drama, called "My Sister's Secret," is not very brilliant; it has the air of a translation badly done, and might give place, with advantage, to something more *spirituel*. "The Sultan," a musical piece, which we know better as "The Sublime and Beautiful," has been revived for Anna Thillon, who appears on Monday in a new operetta entitled "The Young Guard."

The LYCEUM is crowded every night; and so good is the business, that there is nothing undervalued, nor is any change in the bill yet thought about. We predicted that Mr. Planché's "Golden Branch" would outlive all its Christmas competitors, and we think we shall be found in the right. Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam is rising into wonderful favour with the audience; and she is destined to take a still higher position. "The Tragedy Queen," and "Box and Cox," (which latter piece has been played fifty or sixty nights) continue to create shouts of laughter. Mr. Shirley Brooke's comedy will be the next novelty.

The houses at the ADELPHI are also very great. "The Pearl of the Ocean" has constantly drawn the holiday audiences; and M. Paul Legrand's "Italian Fantomine," having come down to a "Comic Ballet of Action" in three scenes, is better understood by the audience. Since the improvements behind the scenes, we shall expect great things at the Adelphi. The management will now be able to bring forth any effects, of the most elaborate kind, that can be introduced into the pieces.

"There is no mistake," to echo the *Times*, "about Mr. Gustavus Brooke," nor can his success at the Olympic be doubted; indeed, the enthusiasm created by his performances has been increasing nightly. The bills announce that the Management has entered into a permanent engagement with him. If this be true, and he remains there for a time—playing his best characters, and not jeopardising his celebrity, by appearing just yet in any untried or "original" parts—the OLYMPIC will once more become an established fact. If Mr. Brooke, however, has any voice in the arrangements of the house, we would strongly urge upon him that he insist upon being better supported. At present, every representation is an uphill fight on his part against inefficiency. The entire inattention of the audience to what the "stock" company are talking about, when he is not on the stage, is the best proof of this.

At the FRENCH PLAYS, "Antigone" has been so successful, that her Majesty and Prince Albert have commanded a morning performance on the 26th instant. The play of "Diogene," in which M. Bocage performed nearly one hundred consecutive nights at the Odéon, is in active preparation.

SADLER'S WELLS and the SURREY—MARTINEAU and ASTLEY's—are filled nightly with crowded audiences from their respective suburbs.

THE BATH AMATEURS.

It is long since the interior of the Bath Theatre presented so brilliant a spectacle as it did on Tuesday evening, when the amateur performance took place for the benefit of Mrs. Macready. So great had been the interest excited, that the whole of the pit of the theatre was converted into stalls, and, on the afternoon of Tuesday, any reasonable sum might have been commanded for the sale of a ticket.

Several of the performers were from London; many also were residents in Bath; and, to assist them, the services of Miss Julia Bennett and her sister were fortunately secured, Mr. Webster having given his kind permission for the former lady to appear.

The play selected was "The School for Scandal," thus cast:—*Sir Peter Teazle* (Major Simpson); *Sir Oliver Surface* (Mr. Barrow); *Joseph Surface* (Mr. Maurice Power); *Charles Surface* (Major Mountjoy Martin); *Sir Benjamin Backbite* (Mr. Cecil Blake); *Crabtree* (Mr. W. G. Villiers); *Carless* (Mr. F. Callaghan); *Moses* (Mr. Arcedeckne); *Trip* (Mr. Lionel Herbert); *Rowley* (Mr. Hodgson); *Lady Teazle* (Miss Julia Bennett); *Maria* (Miss Rosa Bennett); *Mrs. Candour* (Miss Beaufort); *Lady Sneerwell* (Miss Tyrer).

It was requested that the audience would be in their places by seven o'clock, at which time every available corner was occupied. The performance commenced with a prologue, written for the occasion, and spoken, by Mr. Albert Smith, which we subjoin:

PROLOGUE.

"When, in the Forum of old Rome, they found
One morn, a mighty chasm in the ground,
As Marcus Curtius to its margin ran,
Seeing this opening for a nice young man,
And by a measure of his own proposing,
First agitated for Rome's early closing,
Saying he perish'd for the people's fault,
And made a leap that ended in a vault—
So we, to-night, regardless of our fate,
Have come, prepared ourselves to immolate,
So that we stop neglect's unpleasant woes,
And the wide gulph of empty benches close:
Too pleased to find in this fast railway age,
Some still will patronise the good old stage.

"Yet, understand our aim. We come not here
With the profession's claims to interfere.
Let not our presence on the boards to night
Be deem'd to violate the actors' right.
To serve them, in a dull, cold time, we come,
And throw some cheering comfort round their home—
Striving to make some happy hours thus
For those who have so oft delighted us.

"Our rashness let the object then excuse—
Kindly receive our efforts to amuse;
Compare us not to those weak-minded souls
Who to Newcastle sometimes carry coals,
By saying we have followed the same path,
In bringing a supply of pumps to Bath!
Nor in our teeth the sad reminder fling,
That we can't spout as well as your hot spring.
Let Bath upon us no cold water throw,
Albeit it may bring an overflow.
That 'twill not be, as now, a cause of wrath,
But kindness, to be told to 'Go to Bath.'

After the comedy an epilogue, sparkling with allusion, written by Mr. Charles Kenney, was admirably delivered, by Miss Julia Bennett. Then followed Levasseur's celebrated *entr'acte* of "Le Postillon de Ma'am Ablon"—a reminiscence of the "old road" between Boulogne and Paris—given by Mr. Albert Smith; a brace of comic songs, by Mr. Arcedeckne; and the performances concluded with the Adelphi "Norma," thus cast:—*Norma* (Mr. Blake); *Adalgisa* (Mr. Callaghan); *Proteus* (Mr. Henry); *Clotilda* (Mr. Arcedeckne); *Pollio* (Miss Beaufort); *Alaricus* (Miss Ellen O'Hara).

Criticism, in a performance of this kind, is not expected. Suffice it to say that the entire programme gave the greatest satisfaction to a very elegant audience; and that a handsome sum was realized over the expenses. The good city was filled with strangers; every train brought a fresh influx, and beds were at a premium. Indeed, we think, on a future occasion—when any object calls for a similar reunion—that the interest would, if anything, be doubled.

THEATRICALS AT WOBURN ABBEY.—Amongst the amusements provided for their distinguished guests by the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, at the ancient family seat in Bedfordshire, during the Christmas festivities, was an historic exhibition at the "Woburn Abbey Theatre." According to the bill, the performances were "in honour and under the patronage of Chevalier Bunsen, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Prussia." The selection made on the occasion was an extravaganza, entitled "Our Virgin Queen; or, Too Much Supper," the dramatic personae being as follows:—*Queen Elizabeth*, the Duchess Dowager of Bedford; *the Duchess of Rutland*, Lady Rachel Russell; *Sir Nicholas Blount*, Mr. George Russell; *Sir Walter Raleigh*, Mr. R. Monckton Milnes; *the Earl of Sussex*, the Hon. W. Cowper; *Sally Scallow*, Lady Rachel Russell; *A Friend who Drops in*, Mr. Augustus Stafford, M.P. Attendants, *Prisoners*, *Beaules*, *Common Councilmen*, &c. The entertainments concluded with "A Mystic Mine, never before acted, never to be acted again, and a supposition, 'Vivante Regina.'" It was further announced to those anxious to witness the performances, by the authorised bill, that "The performances commence as soon as claret and coffee will allow. The box-office is not open. No new scenery, dresses, or decorations. There have been no rehearsals, and there is no stage-manager." Mr. A. Stafford, M.P., created much merriment by the able manner he enacted the humorous part of *A Friend who Drops in*. Lady Rachel Russell, as *Sally Scallow*; and Mr. M. Milnes, as *Sir Walter Raleigh*, also ably acquitted themselves.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The late Mr. Salmon, of Cambridge, has bequeathed the undermentioned very handsome sums to the following charitable institutions:—Addenbrooke's Hospital, £300; Victoria Hospital, £360; St. Anthony's and St. Eligius, £400; British School, Barnwell, £300; Great St. Andrew's Sunday School, £100; Baptist Chapel Sunday School, £100; Samaritan Fund, £100; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, London, £300; Indigent Blind Institution, London, £300.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. NASH.—The committee of gentlemen formed for presenting a testimonial to Mr. Charles Nash for his exertions (as assistant solicitor to the Great Western Company) and anxieties in bringing to justice the Garratt, Maynard, and Farr gangs, for depredations on passengers' luggage, which exertions "terminated so beneficially to the companies as well as to the public, but at an enormous expense to Mr. Nash," have received a letter from Mr. Nash, acknowledging the kindness of the committee and the press, and stating that he cannot personally accept of contributions from private individuals, and expressing his "yet hope and confidence that the companies whom he endeavoured to benefit will not allow him to suffer further loss in the business."—*Globe*.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Not long ago a foreign Nobleman, a member of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, had his vessel seized at Cowes, for smuggling. At the present moment, a fine brig, belonging to a member of the same club, is under *surveillance* at Gravesend, in consequence of her ultra warlike demonstrations. "When sorrows come, they come not single spies." May we expect, at no distant day, the Squadron will furnish its *Red Rover*?

With the turn of Christmas, fox-hunting sets in with the tide of flood. Never was Diana worshipped with more fervour than at this present writing. The idea that railways would interfere with the chase has turned out not only a false alarm, but the very reverse of the truth. People go a-hunting on the rail. In a notice of a meet of the Pythley, a little while ago, the writer, after giving the names of the stars, went on to say:—"There was cavalry from Northampton; infantry from Weedon; muffs from Leamington; sojourners in Rugby; lawyers from London; our old friend Snob, and old Mother Red Cap, always behind when she ought to be in front, and *vice versa*. There were jack-boots and top-boots; short legs and long pedigrees, all bone and no blood, and the reverse; bang-tails, switch-tails, and rat-tails. Now, had there been no North Western line, there would have been no such scene as that at "Crick."

Shooting terminates with the present month; and, immediately after, country gentlemen will have an opportunity of amusing themselves with the Game-Laws, in the Palace of Westminster. It is to be hoped, if they be merry, they will be wise also. When the existing Game Bill was under discussion, many honourable rural members pledged their convictions that, should it become a law, it would be the death-warrant of the whole tribe of *ferax natura*. It came to pass, however, that, after its enactment, the returns from Leadenhall Market ruled pheasants to be the cheapest article of food to be procured in the metropolis. While upon the subject of wild animals, it would be well that legislators did not overlook the tame. If a man must pay his two or three guineas for a licence to kill a hare, why may he kill a horse for nothing? There is no subject upon which popular philosophy appears to be so benighted as that of horse-flesh. A specimen has lately run the round of the papers, to this effect:—"Thee full-bodied 'gents' repaired to a livery-stable-keeper, for the purpose of hiring a horse and gig, to take them to Brighton and back the same day. 'What!' cried the job-master, 'You surely would not drive a poor beast upwards of a hundred miles in a day?' 'Why not?' said one of the applicants, 'We've all got whips.' A gentleman (who, no doubt, had got a whip, and a pair of spurs to boot) rode his mare, the other day, from Leamington to London—and to death—in less than twelve hours. Persons should pay for their pleasures after a rate suitable to the amount of enjoyment. Why should the charge for 'whopping' a donkey be as heavy as that for killing a courser of thorough blood? The logic of the Animals' Cruelty School is all at fault.

As money gets cheap in the City, the odds look up at the West End. A good many nominations are beginning to find friends at the Corner. We shall take occasion very soon to speak of the state of the market.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The chief feature of the betting this afternoon was the restoration of Springy Jack, for, although nominally at 20 to 1, the feeling was so decidedly in his favour, that it would have been impossible to "get on" to any amount. Besborough was also in great force, and a few scores were laid out quietly on Cervus, Swiss Boy, and Nil Desperandum. In other respects the betting was unimportant.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.		
15 to 1 agst Pioneer	20 to 1 agst Jerry	50 to 1 agst Limet
	50 to 1 agst Dick Thornton	
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.		
20 to 1 agst Brocklet.		
CHESTER CUP.		
1000 to 15 each laid against Chat, Lady Hylda, and The Tartar		
DERBY.		
10 to 1 agst Surplice	25 to 1 agst The Stinger	35 to 1 agst Seastrits (t)
13 to 1 — Glendower	25 to 1 — Nil Desperandum	40 to 1 — The Fowler (t)
20 to 1 — Springy Jack	(t)	40 to 1 — Besborough (t)
20 to 1 — Assault	33 to 1 — Cervus (t)	50 to 1 — Swiss Boy (t)
	50 to 1 agst Flatcatcher	

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The difficulty of investing unemployed capital has been again increased by the payment of the half-yearly dividends to an extent that has rendered it perfectly impossible to find borrowers upon good security, either on the Stock Exchange or Discount Market. On the Stock Exchange, large sums have been offered at 2½ per cent until the 18th, and refused. The Discount houses are rejecting any large sums, with difficulty finding employment for small amounts left at "call." This state of things offers a striking contrast to the position of the Money Market in October last. At that period, 20 per cent was paid for short loans secured upon Stock, and the most unexceptionable paper was rejected if tendered for discount. Nevertheless, too great a reliance is not to be placed upon the present position of affairs continuing; and this feeling is apparently shared by the Directors of the Bank of England. It was strongly anticipated that a reduction in the rate of interest would be announced from the Bank on Thursday: it was not, however, made. Such an announcement would not have benefited trade. The accumulation of capital arising from the small demands from that source, is one great cause of the present state of the market. Should such demands increase, five per cent. is not a rate calculated to check desirable operations, although it may be a bar to mere speculative undertakings. On the other hand, an impetus to speculation in railways, which has already been shadowed forth by the rise in Consols, would have been a certain result, and even now, at present rates, may be possibly only postponed. Anything like a sudden return to activity generally must be earnestly deprecated under the existing position of the Foreign Exchanges. With money varying from 13 to 15 per cent. in New York, an efflux of gold may be rationally anticipated, if any reduction in the rate of interest is made here. Such a check upon reviving trade would be attended with the most distressing results, throwing back to an indefinite period a return to settled confidence. It may be therefore safely asserted that at no period has caution and a deliberate course of action been more requisite. The apparently rapid improving state of the Money Market is likely to induce at once extensive trading, instead of cautious operations. To avoid such temptation is difficult, but the course of safety for some months to come will be to limit credit, and check anything approaching an undue extension of trade.

The drafts of the North Western Bank of India still remain unaccepted by Glyn and Company.

A fiat of bankruptcy has been issued against Messrs. Lesley, Alexander and Company, on the petition of R. Sanderson, bill-broker. This, of course, takes the estate out of the hands of the inspectors, by whom it was in process of liquidation.

The suspension of Messrs. Cargell, Headlam, and Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was announced on Friday, with much regret. As brokers, the firm ranked highly, and no speculation, either on the part of partners or clerks, has been indulged in. Over-accepting for Messrs. Hayworth and Co., of Calcutta, is the cause of their stoppage.

There has been considerable buoyancy in the English Market during the week. Consols, although opening at the prices of the previous week, improved ½ per cent. upon the arrival of the West India mail, leaving off at 85½ to 86. On Tuesday Consols opened firmly, and an immediate advance, which ultimately attained 86 per cent., was registered before the close of the day's business. Prices were then 87½ to 88 for Account. A reaction on Wednesday, however, arising from the prices of the French Funds coming worse from Paris, reduced Consols to 86½, but the closing figures were 87½ to 88. Much buoyancy was apparent on Thursday, a general belief existing that a reduction in the Bank rate would be made. The Bank broker purchasing largely induced this belief. It not proving the case, a slight reaction ensued, but prices closed firmly. Exchequer Bills have been gradually advancing, and register an improvement. Bank Stock and New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. are also improving, and the prices at closing were firm at—Bank Stock, 196½; Reduced, 87½; Consols, 87½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 88½; Long Annuities to expire Jan., 1860, 8 13-16; Ditto Oct. 10, 1859, 8½; Ditto 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 8 9-16; India Bonds under £1000, 10 pm; Consols for Account, 87½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 26 pm; £500, 27 pm; Small, 26 pm.

The Foreign Market has shared in a slight degree the improvement in the English funds. Mexican advanced to 18½, but sellers at a later date leaves quotations at 18. Portuguese have improved considerably, advancing from 23½ to 26½. Spanish has not advanced, and the remaining securities quote as follows:—Ecuador Bonds, 2½; Grenada Bonds, Deferred, 4; Mexican, 5 per Cent., 1846, 18; Portuguese, 4 per Cent., 26½; Spanish, 3 per Cent., 29½; Venezuela Bonds, 2½ per Cent., Deferred, 10½; French Rentes, 3 per Cent., 75½; Exchange, 25f. 55c.; Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 12 Guild., 54½ ex div.; Ditto, 4 per Cent. Certificates, 85½.

A decided advance in the price of the dividend-paying lines is the prominent feature in the Railway Market this week. The following closing prices will best corroborate this fact:—Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 23½; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 4½; Caledonian, 36; Chester and Holyhead, 19½; East Anglia, £25, L. and E. L. and D., 12½; Ditto, £18, E. and H., 8½; Eastern Counties, 16; East Lancashire, 22; Ditto, New, 9½; East Lincolnshire, 12½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 45; Great Western, 104; Ditto, Half Shares, 59; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 19½; Ditto, Fifths, 23½; Ditto, New, £17, 11; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, 8; Leeds and Bradford, 93; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 43½; Ditto, Consol. Eighth, 21; Ditto, Pref. Con. 5 per cent., 47; London and North Western, 153½; Ditto, Quarters L. and B., New, 8; Ditto, Fifths, 12; Ditto, £40 (M. and B.), 60; London and South West, 55½; Ditto, New, 30½; Midland, 114; Ditto, £40 Shares, 43½; North British, 26; Ditto, Half Shares, 12; Ditto, Quarters, 4½; Ditto, Extension, ½; Ditto, Thirds, 2; North Staffordshire, 7½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 7½; Scottish Central, 23½; South Eastern and Dover, 31; Ditto, No. 4, 5½ xl.; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 34½; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 35½; Ditto, Extension No. 1, 14; Ditto, Ditto, No. 2, 12½; Ditto, G. N. E. Preference, 9½; York and North Midland, 76; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 35; Boulogne and Amiens, 14; Namur and Liege, 4½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English Market opened buoyantly, and business was done in Consols at 88. Intelligence from Italy, with news of the indisposition of Louis Philippe, soon, however, caused a gradual reaction, and a fall of one per cent. was effected before the close of business. Consols for the opening closed at 87, and Exchequer Bills receded to 24s. The Foreign and Share Markets closed heavily.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat for our market during the present week have been moderate, and several fresh runs were received up this morning. Owing to the dampness of the weather most of the samples were greatly out of condition. The few fine parcels on offer sold at Monday's prices, but all other kinds were heavy, and, in some instances, in favour of the buyers. The show of foreign wheat was not large, yet that grain was heavy, and previous rates were with difficulty supported. For barley the supply of which was good—the inquiry was inactive. In prices we have no change to report. Malt was in moderate supply, and sluggish demand, at barely late rates. The supply of oats being small, the oat trade was steady, and press were well supported. Beans, peas, and Indian corn were neglected. Fine parcels of foreign corn were not so dear.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 4730; barley, 9240; oats, 2930 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats 860 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 6670; barley, —; oats, 300 quarter. Flour, 4120 sacks and — barrels; malt, 5790 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 50s; ditto white, 52s to 60s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s to 51s; ditto white, 52s to 56s; rye, 32s to 35s; grinding barley, 28s to 31s; distilling ditto, 23s to 31s; malding ditto, 32s to 34s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 58s to 62s; brown ditto, 54s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 59s to 62s; Chevalier, 62s to 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 23s; potato ditto, 26s to 27s; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s to 20s; ditto, white, 18s to 22s; tick beans, new, 36s to 38s; ditto, old, 40s to 44s; grey peas, 38s to 42s; mangle, 36s to 42s; white, 40s to 42s; bolvers, 42s to 46s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 43s to 45s; Suffolk, 37s to 41s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 41s, per 250 lbs.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 23s to 27s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

Canary seed.—For all kinds of seeds the demand still rules very heavy. Canary seed has declined 2s, and the value of other articles has had a downward tendency. For oakes the sale is steady, at very full prices.

Linsed, English, sowing, 58s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 48s to 52s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 47s to 52s; hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter; coriander, 18s to 21s per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 8s to 10s; white do., 7s to 7s 6d; tarax, 4s 6d to 7s 9d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £20 to £22 per last; of the best, £22 to £24. Linsed cakes, English, 21s 3s, 4s 1s; ditto foreign, £9 to £10 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 to £6 5s per ton; canary, 63s to 68s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Superior Importers' Averages.—Wheat, 53s 10d; barley, 31s 7d; oats, 20s 11d; rye, 31s 4d; beans, 40s 8d; peas, 46s.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 52s 10d; barley, 31s 7d; oats, 20s 11d; rye, 31s 4d; beans, 40s 8d; peas, 46s.

Tea.—Public sales of about 15,000 packages have been held this week. A fair portion found buyers at bid little, if any alteration in prices. Privately, the demand is in a sluggish state, and the importers are not willing sellers at the present low rates.

Sugar.—This market has not been quite so active as in the previous week; nevertheless, the quotations have been pretty generally supported.

Coffee.—No sales worthy of notice have taken place since our last report. In prices, no material alteration has taken place.

Rice.—This article has fallen in value 1s per cwt. with a slow inquiry.

Provisions.—For most kinds of Irish butter, we have to report a sluggish demand, at barely stationary prices. However, the rates in Ireland are still high. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, landed, firsts, 90s to 98s; Cork, 90s to 92s; Limerick, 86s to 89s; Waterford, 84s to 89s; Belfast and Dublin, 84s to 90s; and Sligo and Tralee, 84s to 86s per cwt. Dutch butter is a fair sale, 100s to 104s per cwt, of the best, £10s to £12s; of the second, £9s to £10s; and the inferior qualities move off slowly. Good Dorset, English butter are quite as dear; but the inferior qualities move off slowly. Good Dorset, 98s to 102s; middling ditto, 94s to 96s per cwt; fresh, 11s to 14s per dozen lbs. Bacon is dull, and 1s per cwt. lower. Prime Waterford sizeable, 60s to 64s; and heavy, 60s to 62s per cwt. The best bladder lard and Irish hams are quite as dear. In other kinds of provisions very little is doing.

Butter.—Importers are free sellers, at the late reduction in prices. P. Y. C. on the spot, is 44s 9d to 45s, and for forward delivery, 44s per cwt. Town tallow is 46s 6d to 47s per cwt, net cash.

Oils.—There is more business doing in most qualities of oil; and, in some instances, the quotations have an upward tendency. Linsed is 24s per cwt.

Spirits.—Jamaica rum moves off slowly, at 3s 6d to 4s 6d for low to fine quality. East India is dull, at 4s 6d per proof gallon. Brandy is steady, but not dear. Corn spirits firm, at 10s 3d per gallon, cash.

Coals.—New Tanfield, 18s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 19s 6d; Wallsend Gosforth, 24s 9d; and Stewart's, 26s 6d per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s to £3 15s; clover ditto, £3 10s to £4 15s; and straw, £1 4s to £1 10s per load.

Cattle (Friday).—Adair's, 19s; Lambton, 26s 3d; Stewart's, 26s 6d; Wharmcliffe, 25s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The supply of really fine colourey hops on show this morning was comparatively small, and a fair business was transacted in them at full prices. With all other qualities we were well supplied, and which met a slow sale at last week's quotations:—Sussex pockets, £2 15s to £3 5s; Witsa, of Kent, ditto, £2 10s to £3 10s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £3 6s to £3 14s.

Smithfield (Friday).—For the time of year, the supply of beasts here to-day was tolerably good, and we have to notice a slight improvement in its quality. The attendance of buyers being small, and the weather very unfavourable to slaughtering, the beef trade was heavy, at a decline in the quotations of 2d per 8lb. There were on sale only 47 beasts, and 600 sheep from Holland, in fair average condition. The numbers of sheep were very small; yet the market was exceedingly heavy, at almost nominal currencies. For calves, the demand was firm, at prices fully equal to those paid on Monday last. Pigs moved off slowly, at late rates. Milch cows were a mere drag, at from £14 to £17 10s each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; prime large oxen, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime Scotch, &c., 4s 4d to 4s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 4s 6d to 5s 0d; prime small ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 6d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 6d to 5s 0d. Suckling calves, 20s to 28s; and quarter old store pigs, 20s to 25s each; beasts, 82s; cows, 12s; sheep, 286s; calves, 12s; pigs, 310.

Leopards and Leopard (Friday).—All kinds of meat were in good supply and heavy demand, at barely stationary prices.

Per 8lb by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large pork, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; veal, 4s 4d to 3s 6d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 2d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 11.

BANKRUPTS.

J. MILLER, Ipswich, licensed victualler. E. D. W. MITCHELL, Brighton, boarding-house keeper. T. MASTERSON, Cheapside, warehouseman. A. WOOLF, Crooked-lane Chambers, Crooked-lane, wine-merchant. W. NORLEY, Betherden, Kent, dealer in cattle. O. GINDER, Canterbury, licensed victualler. W. T. RICKARD, Regent's-street, Mile-end-road, manufacturing chemist. J. ROBERTSON, Grove-place, North Brixton, baker. T. H. BELL, High-street, Walsby, omnibus proprietor. G. and R. F. ELLAND, 9s, Blackwall, ship-joiners. W. SHEP-PARD, Manchester, wine-dealer. J. KEON, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, cap manufacturer. J. GOODWIN, Cheltenham, currier. T. C. DAUNCY, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, bootmaker. W. DAX, Axbridge, Somersetshire, farmer. J. WOOLER, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, draper. T. T. CLARK, Sunderland, baker. J. E. MOTLEY, Boston, Lincolnshire, tailor. J. CALLEN, Nottingham, grocer. W. T. MOIRAN, Neath, Glamorganshire, draper. F. ELLIS, Blackpool, Lancashire, hotel-keeper. R. MURRAY, Liverpool, woollen-draper. W. D. SCURFIELD, Liverpool, draper. J. TITE, Clemen Mill, Dorsetshire, flax-spinner. J. D. BLAKE, Honiton, Devonshire, inn-keeper. W. H. PINE, Honiton, Devonshire, maltster. J. WILKINS, Bridport, Dorsetshire, marble-mason.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

J. KERR, Selkies, Edinburgh, brewer. J. ANDERSON, Glasgow, glass-merchant. G. DUNCAN, Queen-street, Glasgow, watchmaker. MITCHELL and MINYER, Glasgow, merchants. D. BEGG, Girvan, Ayrshire, innkeeper. J. BURGESS and SON, Edinburgh, warehousemen. G. CLARK, Glasgow, hotel-keeper. R. PITCAIRN, Edinburgh, writer to the signet. G. LANGLANDS, St. Andrew's, haberdasher. J. CRAIG, Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, mason. HAY and CO., Glasgow, coal-masters. J. ANDERSON, Glasgow, tailor. J. GAIRDNER, Kirkcubrecht, farmer. J. and A. McQUEEN, Crieff, seed-crushers.

FRIDAY, JAN. 14.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JAN. 13.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Luke Livingston, as Consul at Trinidad for her Majesty the Queen of Portugal and the Algarves.

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 14.

22d Foot: Lieut F. G. H. Williams to be Lieutenant, vice Hunt. 41st: Lieut W. Hunt to be Lieutenant, vice Williams. 75th: Ensign J. Mason to be Lieutenant, vice Machen; Cadet J. R. Turnbull to be Ensign, vice Mason.

1st West India Regiment: O. G. Stokes to be Ensign, vice Searle.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—N. J. Watson to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces.

UNATTACHED.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. C. Smith to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major L. F. Jones to be

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—GRAND OPERA.
—THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.—On MONDAY, JANUARY 17th, her Majesty's Servants will perform DONIZETTI'S OPERA, THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR. Edgar (Master of Ravenswood), Mr. Reeve; Colonel Ashton, Mr. Whitworth; Raymond, Mr. Weiss; Lucy Ashton, Madame Dora Gras. The Orchestra Conducted by M. Hector Berlioz. After which, the New Pantomime, called FRIAR RUSH; OR, HARLEQUIN AND KING GOLD.
On TUESDAY (for the third time), LINDA OF CHAMOUNY.
On WEDNESDAY, THE MAID OF HONOUR.
On THURSDAY, LINDA OF CHAMOUNY.
On FRIDAY, THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.
On SATURDAY, THE MAID OF HONOUR.

Bellini's Opera I PURITANI, the new Pantomime every evening.
Gluck's Opera I PHIGENIA, is also in rehearsal.

ANTIGONE.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
MORNING PERFORMANCE.

Mr. MITCHELL has the honour to announce that in consequence of numerous applications for a Morning Performance, the celebrated Play of "ANTIGONE," with the entire Music of the illustrious Composer, MENDELSSOHN, will be given at this Theatre, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY the 20th, commencing precisely at Half-past Two o'clock, and terminating before Five.

Previously to the Music and the Play of "ANTIGONE," the Orchestra will perform A SELECTION FROM THE WORKS OF MENDELSSOHN.

Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, may be had at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Crowded Houses.
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BERLIOZ has the honour to state that his FIRST GRAND CONCERT in this country will take place in the THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7th. Full particulars will be duly announced.

A GRAND FULL DRESS BALL will be given at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, in aid of the FUNDS of the PROVIDENT SOCIETY OF DANCERS, on THURSDAY NEXT, JANUARY 20th. Tickets, Single, 10s. 6d.; Double, 17s., may be had at the Rooms, at the Music Warehouse in London, of the Gentlemen of the Committee, and of the Secretary, at the Secretary's Office, 20, Bedford-street, Strand.

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GUILDFORD.—LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—On
MONDAY, Jan. 17, Mr. LOVE will make his first appearance at the PUBLIC HALL, GUILDFORD, in a Lecture on the Occult Powers of the Human Voice and its Contributory Organs, and a variety of Entertainments which are expressed in the bills of the day.—On TUESDAY, Jan. 18, he will appear at the TOWN HALL, HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.—On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, at the TOWN HALL, ST. ALBAN'S.—On FRIDAY, Jan. 21, at the TOWN HALL, MAIDENHEAD.—On MONDAY, Jan. 24, at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, ROCHESTER.—On MONDAY, Jan. 31, at the COUNTY HALL, ATLESBURY.—On TUESDAY, Feb. 1, at the PUBLIC HALL, TRING.—On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at the SCHOOL ROOMS, BRENTFORD.—On MONDAY, Feb. 7, at the LECTURE HALL, TOTTENHAM.—On TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, KENSINGTON.—To begin each Evening at Eight.—Tickets, 2s. Books to be had at the doors, price 6d.

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NOTICE.—Previous to the CLOSE of the ROYAL POLY-
TECHNIC INSTITUTION on the 28th instant, for Additions and Decorations, Dr. Ryan will lecture on SANITARY MEASURES, and on the NATURE of DISINFECTING AGENTS in connexion with this important subject, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at Half-past Three P.M., and every Evening, except Saturday, at Nine o'clock. On the alternate days, other Lectures on CHEMISTRY. Dr. Bachoffner will lecture on RESPIRATION and VENTILATION, in connexion with the above subject, daily at Two P.M., in which a JET of STEAM, as a Ventilating Agent, will be exhibited. THE OPTICAL EFFECTS include the OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c. WORKING MODELS of MACHINERY explained. THE DIVING-BELL and DIVER, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

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JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted to keep true for half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house. On receipt of a Post Office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent Free.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent Free for a Twopenny Stamp.

WATCHES and CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet, explaining the various constructions, and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, gratis, by post, if applied for by a post-paid letter.—T. COX SAVORY and CO., Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.—Recently received from Paris, an unusual large variety of FOURTEEN-DAY CLOCKS, to strike the hours and half-hours, in Ormolu, Marble, and China. The designs are Pastoral and Historical, and include a few of great merit in the style of Louis XV. The price is four, five, and seven guineas each, and upwards. A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Statue of the Duke of Wellington.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A large stock of the first quality, playing upwards of 600 airs, overtures, &c., including selections from the works of the following eminent composers: Mozart, Rossini, Donizetti, Auber, Strauss, &c. &c. A Catalogue of the Music is now published, and may be had, gratis, on application to T. COX SAVORY and CO., Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

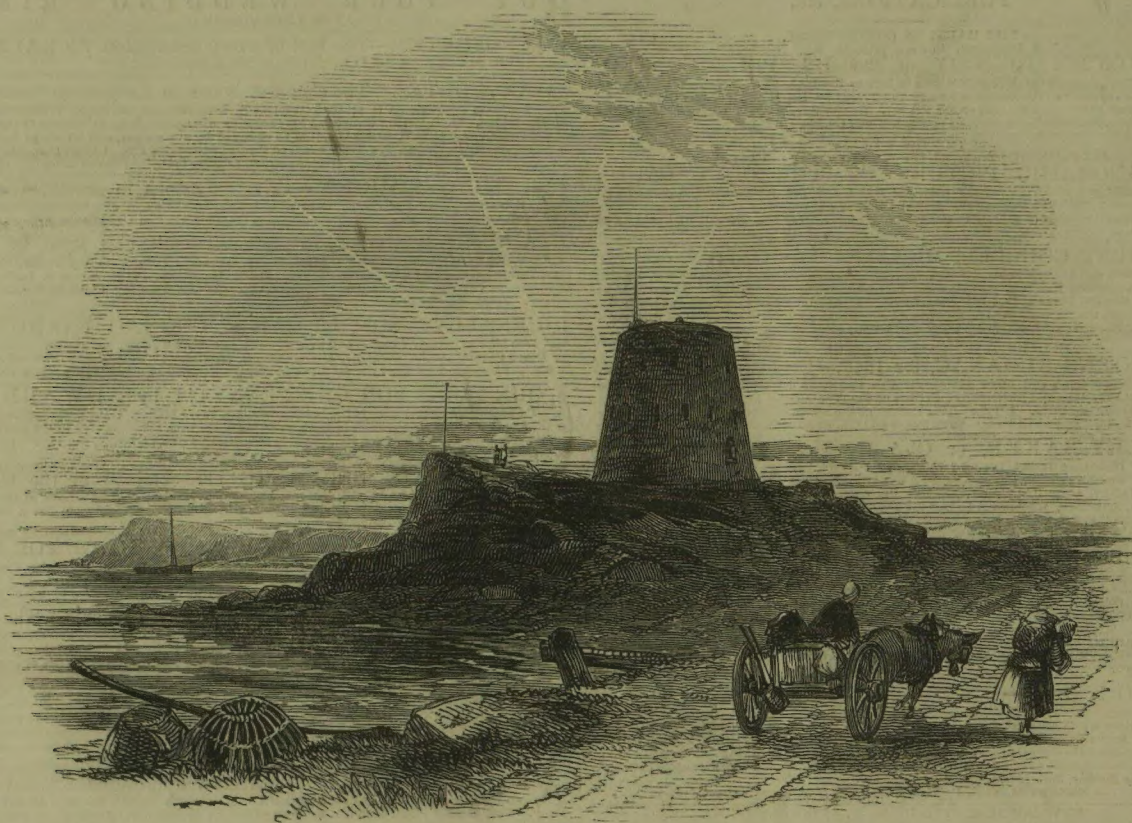
SILVER PLATE, New and Second-hand.—T. COX SAVORY and CO.'S Pamphlet of Prices, with outlines, may be had gratis, or will be sent free applied for by a paid letter. The contents are the prices, weights, and patterns, of new and second-hand Silver Spoons and Forks, new and second-hand Tea and Coffee Services, Water-Silver-edged Plated Glasses, the new plated on white metal Spoons and Forks, Watches, Clocks, Cutlery, Ladies' Gold Neck Chains and Jewellery.

T. COX SAVORY and CO., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London, and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, respectfully inform their customers that they have recently finished a few new designs, in accordance with the present improved taste, and that they are sold at reduced prices from their customary in the trade.

GLACE, RAYE, and ECOSSAIS FRENCH SILKS,
At £1 5s. 6d. the full Dress.
Poult de Soies Glacé, 7 wide, only £1 9s. 6d. the full dress.
Reps and Poult de Soie Damas, 7 wide, only £2 17s. 6d. the full dress.
Black Lyons Silk Velvets, 17 yard wide, £7 10s. 0d. the full dress, worth £20.

In order that Ladies residing in the Country may have the opportunity of selecting their Dresses from the Novelties of London and Paris (at Half the Price charged for the old Styles sold in Country Towns),
KING and SHEATH will forward patterns of the above recherche French Silks and Velvets for Walking, Evening, and Wedding-Dresses (free of expense) to any part of the United Kingdom, or the Colonies, on application, by letter, addressed to
KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street, London.

ACCEPTABLE PRESENTS.—The interchange of Gifts at this season of the year is one of the most delightful offices of friendship and affection. The most appropriate present that can be made is a Package of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, KALYDOR, and ODONTO, combining, as these articles do, the most sterling utility with elegance and luxury.



MARTELO TOWERS ON THE KENTISH COAST.

COAST DEFENCES.—MARTELO TOWERS.

SETTING aside the prognostications of "Francis Moore, Physician," or of any other seer, whether employed by the Company of Stationers, or prophesying *proprio motu*, at the Horse Guards, we transcribe a page from the old Almanack of History with respect to our Coast Defences.

At the time when there appeared to be good reasons for believing that France seriously contemplated the invasion of England, the attention of the Government was emphatically called to the defence of such portions of the coast as seemed to present the greatest facility for the landing of a hostile force. As the Kentish coast, from East Wre Bay to Dymchurch seemed more specially exposed, a line of Martello Towers was erected between these two points, at a distance from each other of from one quarter to three-quarters of a mile. Other Towers of the same kind were erected on various parts of the coast where the shore was low, in other parts of England, but more particularly in the counties of Sussex and Suffolk. The reason of the Government for adopting Towers of this kind, appears to have been owing to the resistance made by the Tower of *Martello*, in the Island of Corsica, to the British forces under Lord Hood and General Dundas in 1794. This Tower, which was of the form of an obtruncated cone—like that of a windmill—was situated in Martello, or Martie Bay. As it rendered the landing of the troops difficult, Commodore Linzee anchored in a bay to the westward and there landed the troops on the evening of the 7th of February, taking possession of a height that commanded the Tower. As the Tower impeded the advance of the troops it was, the next day, attacked from the bay by the *Fortitude* and *Juno*, but, after a cannonade of two hours and a-half, the ships were obliged to haul off, the *Fortitude* having sustained considerable damage from red-hot shot discharged from the Tower. The Tower, after having been cannonaded from the height for two days, surrendered; rather, it would appear, from the alarm of the garrison than from any great injury that the Tower had sustained. The English, on taking possession of the fort, found that the garrison had originally consisted of thirty-three men, of whom two only were wounded, though mortally. The walls were of great thickness, and bomb-proof; and the parapet consisted of an interior lining of rush matting, filled up to the exterior of the parapet with sand. The only guns they had were two 18-pounders.

Upon this hint our Ministry appear to have subsequently acted, in ordering Martello Towers to be erected on such parts of the coast as seemed to be most assailable. On the Kentish coast, between East Wre Bay and Dymchurch, upwards of twenty of these Towers were erected. They were built of brick, and were from about five-and-thirty to forty feet high: the entrance to them was by a low doorway, about seven feet and a half from the ground, and admission was gained by means of a ladder, which was afterwards withdrawn into the interior. A high step, of two feet, led to the first floor of the Tower—a room of about thirteen feet diameter, and with the walls about five feet thick. Round this room were loopholes in the walls, at such an elevation that the men would be obliged to stand on benches in the event of their being required to oppose an attack of musketry. Those benches were also used as the sleeping places for the garrison. On this floor there was a fire-place, and from the centre was a trap-door leading downwards to the ammunition and provision room. The second floor was ascended by similar means.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE "CROSS HOUSE," SOUTHAMPTON.

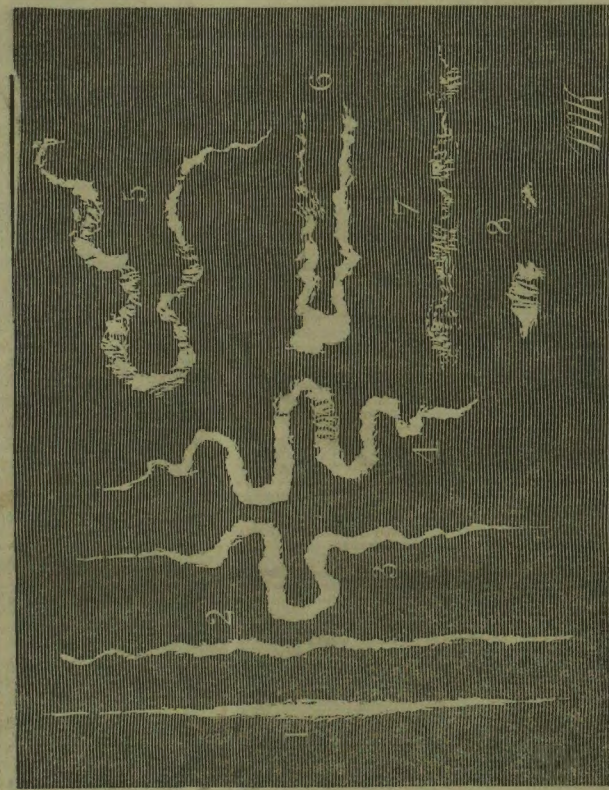
THIS curious structure, situated on the East side of Southampton, was originally erected for the purpose of affording shelter to the numerous passengers frequenting the ancient ferry across the River Itchen, in the year 1634, during the mayoralty of Peter Clungeon, Esq., whose initials, together with the Arms of the town, are carved on a stone built into the angle of the walls of the Eastern compartment. The walls are built in the form of a cross (hence its name), and, from this peculiarity in their construction, they afford a commodious shelter from any wind. At the time of its erection, the ground on which the Cross House stands was a bleak, isolated spot, far removed from any habitations; and tradition assigns the origin of the building to the bequest of a lady, who died from the effects of an illness, caused by exposure to the inclemency of the weather, whilst waiting for the return of the ferry-boat from the opposite shore; but now, in consequence of the construction of a floating bridge at another part of the river, the old ferry is deserted, and the building is no longer of much service. The Town Council, in December, 1846, resolved to destroy the Cross House, on account of its dilapidated condition; but an individual having undertaken the expense of repairing it, the sentence of destruction has not been carried into effect.



THE CROSS HOUSE, SOUTHAMPTON.

METEOR SEEN AT BENARES.

This singular and beautiful phenomenon, (of which we have been favoured with a Sketch and details by a Correspondent), was seen at Benares, in the East Indies, on the evening of November 11, 1847, at a little after six. A meteor of great brilliancy suddenly shot up vertically in the western horizon, and burst at an angle of about 30 degrees, or less, and was followed by a luminous streak, like the tail of a comet: it remained stationary and vertical for a few seconds, when it commenced to bend and assume the shape of a snake; it then continued to change its form, as shown in the Illustration, till it entirely vanished. The intensity of its light diminishing as it widened and extended its figure, it moved slowly, perhaps, three degrees on towards the south. The Meteor first appeared at 17 minutes, and disappeared at 26 minutes, past six, P.M.; being visible for a space of nine minutes. "It is at this particular season," says our informant, "that these wonders of nature are most commonly observed; and it was on November 13, 1843, that showers of meteoric lights were seen here, (at Benares), and in every part of the globe."



METEOR SEEN FROM BENARES.

The numbers in the Cut show the various forms the meteoric light assumed from its first appearance till it vanished.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Two Tyros."—Black cannot capture the Rook in the case mentioned.
 "Aros."—With the most perfect play on both sides, it is now considered that the Rook and Bishop against the Rook lead to a drawn game. Such is the nicety and precision required in the defence, however, that, among ordinary players, the greater force will win in nine cases out of ten. We should call the position you send a drawn battle.
 "S. H. H." "C. W. R."—Von Oppen's Enigma, 252, is perfectly correct. Do not despair, but try it again and again till you master it.
 "E. S." Chess Club, Worcester.—The "Chess-Player's Chronicle" returns to its old form of a monthly periodical, at 1s. 6d. per No. The opening No., full of interest and variety, is to appear on the 1st of February.
 "Woodstockiensis."—Your suggestion does not avert the mate. If Black move the Q P, White simply plays the Rook to Q Kt 5th first, and then mates with the Kt next move. The Problem sent is quite unadapted for publication.
 "Sopraccitta."—You have failed in Enigma 247, and must try 250 once more. It is quite practicable, we can assure you.
 "Tyro," Leicester.—See our notice to "W. F. S." in the last No.
 "Rex."—The solution of "S. H. W.'s" ingenious Enigma, No. 219, is—1. Kt to Q sq; 2. K to Q Kt 2d; 3. B to Q 2d; 4. Kt to K 3d; 5. Kt to Kt 4th; double ch and mate.
 "J. Mc. G.—y."—Received with thanks.
 "H. B. B."—1. Your analysis of the opening from Greco has a grave flaw in it. If Black, as you propose, instead of playing his Q Kt to K 2nd, at the 12th move, take the Pawn at Q 5th, White simply checks with his Q at her R 3rd, and then captures the adverse Queen. 2. There is no portrait extant of the gentleman named. 3. Your Problems are always acceptable, and would be doubly so, were they a little more carefully composed.
 "A. B. C."—It is an error. The celebrated German player mentioned is attached to the Prussian Legation.
 "D. M."—If a player contrives to get one of his Pawns to the 8th square before he has lost any of his pieces, that Pawn assumes the name and power of any piece he chooses, except a King. Thus he may have two Queens, two Rooks, &c., on the board at once.
 "Slow and Sure."—A glance at the position must show you that if Black, in Problem No. 206, for his 3rd move, play P to Q 6th, White has only to move his Rook to Q Kt 5th, and then mate next move with the Kt, either at K 5th or Q Kt 8th.

"Archimedes."—Sometimes, when there is a great disparity of force between two opponents, one party, placing a cap or ring on a Pawn, undertakes to give check-mate with that particular Pawn, which is called the "Capped Pawn" (Pion Colfé.) Fool's mate is effected by the second player as follows:—

WHITE.
1. P to K Kt 4th
2. P to K B 4th

BLACK.
1. P to K 4th
2. Q to K R 5th—checkmate.

"W. A. T."—We are too much pressed for room to make the deserved distinction which you suggest.

"A. T." Milton Abbey.—Ingenious, but not at all difficult. It shall appear anon among the Chess Enigmas.

"Asteios."—The King can Castle on either side.

Solutions by "Mickey Free," "N. R.," "T. C. O.," "Ambulator," "W. A. T.," "Sigma," "T. R.," "Sopraccitta," "G. A. H.," "Woodstockiensis," "T. R. C.," "Muff," "M. P.," "F. R. S.," "G. P.," are correct.

** The answers to several communications are unavoidably deferred, from want of room, until next week.

** Chess Amateurs in the neighbourhood of Camberwell and Peckham, willing to join in establishing a Chess Club, will please address a note on the subject to "J. N.," 11, Park-place, Camberwell Grove.

CHALLENGE TO THE METROPOLITAN CHESS CLUBS.

The following communication has been forwarded to Mr. Staunton by the members of the Chess Club at Amsterdam, with a request that he would exert his influence to promote the match, and add to its interest by taking part in the contest:—

"Amsterdam, Jan. 3, 1848.

"The members of the Philidor Chess Club of this city, although fully convinced of the superiority of the leading Chess players of your capital, and the unequal chances of a contest with your Club, but desirous of deriving some benefit from the skill and ingenuity of English players, herewith do themselves the pleasure of inviting your members to a single or double Game at Chess, by correspondence, for a certain stake, the amount of which to be respectively deposited at a London and Amsterdam banker's.

"Should you be disposed to accept this match, we expect to ascertain from you the amount of the stake you wish to play for, and the chief conditions upon which matters can be finally arranged; and request, at all events, an early reply to this communication.—We remain respectfully, your very obedient servants,
 "The Committee of the Philidor Chess Club.
 "E. MOHR, President.

"To the Principal Chess Club, London."

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 207.

(White playing first.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q Kt 8th (ch) K moves	6. Kt to Q Kt 6th (ch) B takes Kt	8. Q to Q Kt 7th (ch) Q takes Q (ch)	9. P takes Q (ch) K moves
2. Kt to Q Kt 5th (ch) Kt takes Kt	8. P takes Q (ch) K moves	9. P takes B (ch) K moves	10. P takes Kt—Mate
3. R to Q R 8th (ch) K takes R			
4. R to Q Kt 8th (ch) K moves			
5. R to Q R 8th (ch) K takes R			

(Black playing first.)

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
1. B to Q 4th (ch) K takes P	6. Kt to Q 6th (ch) K moves	7. Q to her B 8th (ch) B takes Q	8. P to Kt 7th (ch) K moves
2. Kt to Q 6th (ch) K moves	7. Q to her B 8th (ch) B takes Q	8. P to Kt 7th (ch) K moves	9. P to B 7th (ch) K moves
3. Kt to K 3d K moves	8. P to Kt 7th (ch) K moves	9. P to B 7th (ch) K moves	10. P to Kt 6th—Mate
4. Kt takes P (discovering ch) K moves	9. P to B 7th (ch) K moves		
5. Q to her B 7th (ch) K moves	10. P to Kt 6th—Mate		

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. Horwitz gives the Queen's Rook to an Amateur of the London Chess Club. (Remove White's Queen's Rook from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	25. Q to R 8th (ch)	K to B 2d
2. P to K B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	26. P takes P (ch)	Q takes P
3. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q 3d	27. Q takes R	Q takes Q R P
4. P takes P	P takes P	28. Q to Q 5th (ch)	Q takes Q
5. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	29. P takes Q	P to Q Kt 5th
6. P to Q B 3d	B to Q R 4th	30. Kt to Q 2d	P to Q R 4th
7. K B to Q B 4th	Q B to K 3d	31. Kt to his 3d	P to Q R 5th
8. B takes B	P takes B	32. Kt to B 5th	P to Q R 6th
9. P to Q 4th	P takes P	33. K to B 2d	K to B 3d
10. Kt takes P	Q to her 3d (a)	34. K to his 3d	K to K 4th
11. Q to K R 5th (ch)	P to K Kt 3d	35. Kt to Q 3d (ch)	K takes P
12. Q takes B	Q Kt to B 3d	36. Kt takes P (ch)	K to B 5th
13. Q to Q R 4th	P to Q R 3d	37. Kt to Q R 2d	K to Kt 6th
14. B to K 3d	Kt to K 2d	38. K to Q 3d (c)	K takes Kt
15. Castles	P to Q Kt 4th	39. K to B 2d (d)	P to Q B 4th
16. Q to her Kt 3d (b)	Kt takes Kt	40. P to K R 4th	P to Q B 5th
17. P takes Kt	Kt to Q B 3d	41. P to K Kt 4th	P to Q B 6th
18. Q to her B 3d	K R to B sq	42. P to K R 5th	P takes P
19. R takes R (ch)	K takes R	43. P to K Kt 5th (e)	P to K R 5th
20. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 2d	44. P to Kt 6th	P to K R 6th
21. B to Q B 5th	Q to her 2d	45. P to Kt 7th	P to K R 7th
22. Q to K R 8th (ch)	K to B 2d	46. P to Kt 8th	K to R 8th
23. Q takes R P (ch)	K to B sq	(Queens) (ch)	
24. B takes Kt (ch)	Q takes B	47. Q to Q Kt 3d (mating next move.)	

(a) The opening is far from well played by Black. He should now have checked with his Queen. The move in the text costs him a clear Piece.
 (b) He might also have taken the Q Kt P with his Kt.
 (c) Prettily played. It is the instructive termination of this game for which we give it. The earlier portion is very recklessly managed by Black.
 (d) White has now contrived to imprison the adverse King inextricably.
 (e) Taking the P might have afforded Black the means to draw the game.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 259.—By H. B. B., of Lynn.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B's 8th	K at Q Kt 4th	Q R 6th	
B at K 4th	Ps at Q Kt 3d & 5th	P at Q Kt 3d	
Kts at Q B 4th and		White to play and mate in three moves.	

No. 260.—By Mr. A. S.—N. of Holkham.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K B's 8th	K at Q B's 3d	R 6th	Ps at K R 7th, K
Q at K B 3d	Rs at K R 2d, and		4th, Q 4th, Q B
Bs at K 7th and Q	Q R 5th		2d and 4th
	White to play and mate in three moves.		

No. 261.—By the same.

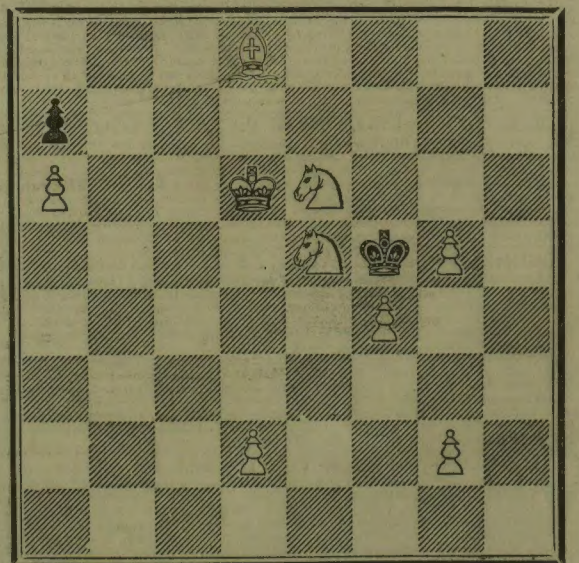
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his Kt 8th	K at Q 4th	Kt at K 6th	B at Q Kt 7th
Q at her B 2d	Rs at K B 4th and	P at K B 4th	
B at Q 3d	Q Kt 3d	White to play and mate in three moves	

PROBLEM, No. 208.

By Messrs. KLING and Mc. G.—Y.

White playing first mates in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

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